MODERN DOGS
(Terriers).

RAWDON B. LEE.

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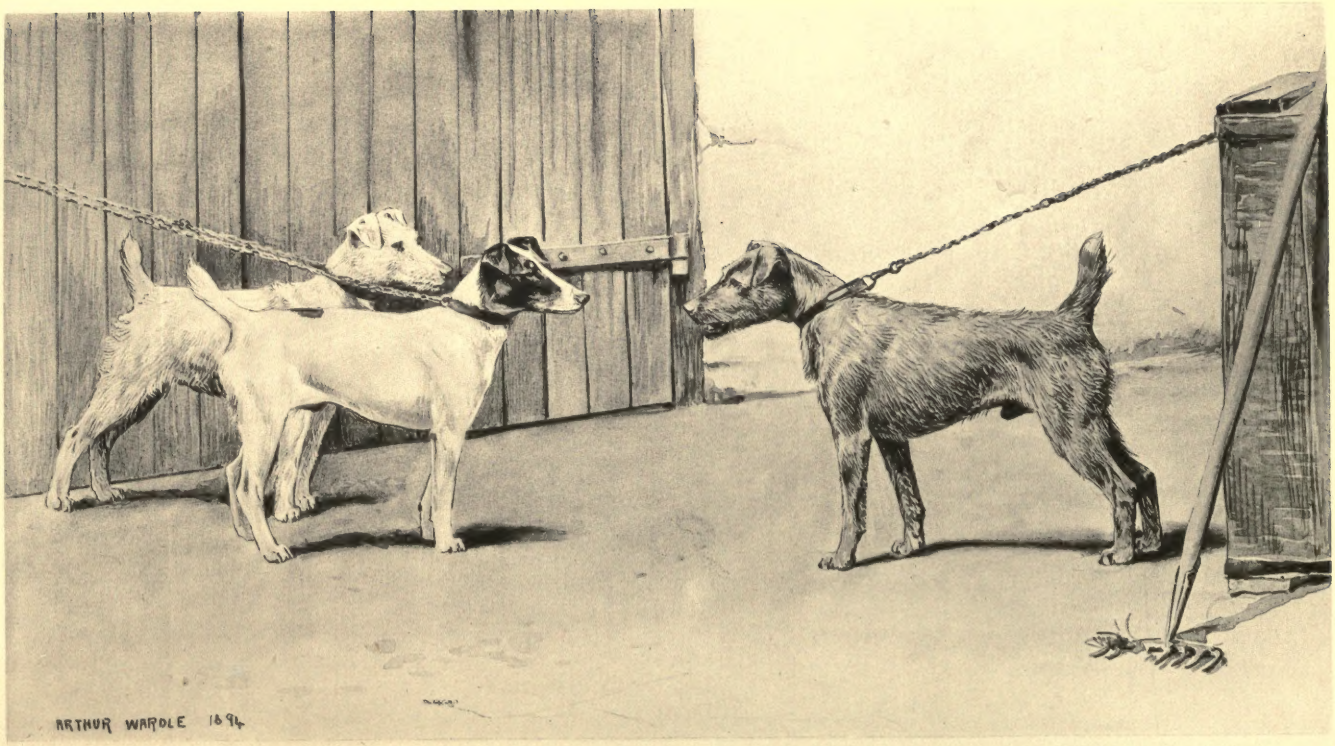
Modern Dogs.

The Terriers.


ARTHUR WARDLE 1894

A

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

MODERN DOGS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(THE TERRIERS.)

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS, I believe, is the first occasion upon which a volume has been published dealing entirely with the Terriers. Of late years these little dogs have come very much to the front, and, if no new varieties have recently been established, many of the older ones are much more popular at the present time than has previously been the case since the first history of the canine race was written.

As in my preceding volumes, the illustrations must be taken as typical of what they represent, and not as portraits, although the drawings are from living specimens, or from the best photographs of such to be obtained. With the exception of the Bull Terriers, which are from a drawing by R. H. Moore, the whole of the illustrations are from the pencil of Arthur Wardle, who has done so well for me on

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previous occasions. Included are groups of terriers of a variety, or varieties, which are at present not recognised as quite distinct, though possibly they may be so in the near future. The one group represents the "Border Terrier"—a dog used in Northumberland and on the Borders in conjunction with hounds, and for other purposes. The other group includes an extraordinary type of short-legged wire-haired Fox Terrier, which Mr. W. H. B. Cowley is taking pains to perpetuate in Hertfordshire; a specimen of the Sealy Ham Terrier, of which something has already been written; and of an old-fashioned terrier once common in many parts of England.

In describing the Terriers in all their varieties, I have endeavoured to give particulars as to their working qualifications and their general character, as well as their so-called "show points;" and my desire to prevent a useful race of dog from degenerating into a ladies' pet and a pampered creature, only able to earn his owner gold on the show bench, is my reason for treating so fully of him as he is concerned in that sphere which Nature intended him to occupy.

The specialist clubs are recognised, and their descriptions are printed at length; and to give uniformity to my work I have compiled scales of points where the clubs have failed to do so, although I do not believe figures are of the slightest use in arriving at the excellence, or otherwise, of any dog.

The assistance received from various friends, who are authorities in their own especial line, has been considerable, and to them I am, in a great measure, indebted for much useful information to be found in the following chapters. I thank them accordingly, and, as some slight return for their kindness, dedicate to them this book on the Terriers.

RAWDON B. LEE.

Brixton, March, 1894.

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Modern Dogs of Great Britain.

CHAPTER I.

THE TERRIERS.

MANY of the varieties of the terrier we possess at the present time, and which as a group are doubtless the most popular of the canine race, are of quite modern origin, although no doubt there was a dog of similar appearance to the terrier co-existent with the original dog, whatever the latter may have been.

Our earliest writers on the subject have acknowledged the terrier, an animal so named because it was occasionally employed underground in the earth, to force the fox, badger, and otter from their lairs, and it has been said to have been used for the purpose of driving rabbits from their burrows, in the manner ferrets do at the present time. The bolting of rabbits is, no doubt, a fable, and, although we now have terriers more diminutive

than any that were kept three or four centuries ago, they are not sufficiently small to do the work of a ferret or of a mongoose.

The original terrier was used as an assistant to hounds and to destroy the rats and weasels and foulmarts which infested the country, when it was less highly cultivated than is the case at present. One of the earliest representations of the terrier is given in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes," an engraving from a fourteenth century MS., which represents a dog, assisted by three men with spades, engaged in unearthing a fox. The colour of the dog is not ascertainable, nor can I make sure that it has been underground, for the fox is only in part out of the hole, and the terrier is springing on to his prey from a little rising ground immediately behind. Possibly a second terrier is out of sight in the earth. Two of the hunters are in the act of digging, whilst the third is vigorously blowing a horn. It may be interesting to state that in the original engraving this terrier possesses a long, narrow head, not unlike that of the greyhound in shape, his tail is long and uncut, he is smooth-coated, and has erect ears. Blaine in his "Rural Sports" reproduces the picture, and, with a liberty that is quite inexcusable, converts the terrier into a wire-haired or long-coated one,

white in colour, and with a dark patch over one eye. He also attempts to make the original manuscript of greater antiquity than is actually the case, by describing the picture as "Saxons bolting a fox."

I have no doubt this terrier record the learned Strutt has given us is the oldest upon which any reliance can be placed, so far as this country is concerned. Some may say that the dog given is not a terrier, but I believe it is intended to represent such a terrier as might be the common dog at that time. It is little bigger than the fox upon which it would like to seize, and the general surroundings of the quaint picture are altogether in favour of my supposition.

Later than this, Dr. Caius, at the instigation of Gesner, wrote the book on "English Dogs," which, being translated from the Latin, was in 1576 published, this being the first book in English concerning dogs. Of the terrier, Dr. Caius says there is one "which hunteth the Fox and the Badger or Greye onely, whom we call Terrars, because they (after the manner and custome of ferrets in searching for Connyes) creep into the grounde, and by that meanes make afrayde, nyppe and bite the Foxe and the Badger in such sorte that eyther they teare them in pieces

with theyr teeth, beyng in the bosome of the earth, or else hayle and pull them perforce out of theyr lurking angles, darke dongeons, and close caues; or at the least through cocened feare drive them out of theire hollow harbours, in so much that they are compelled to prepare speedie flyte, and, being desirous of the next (albeit not the safest) refuge, are otherwise taken and intrapped with snayres and nettes layde over holes to the same purpose. But these be the least in that kynde called Sagax." Here, though quaintly written, is a description of the use a fox terrier ought to be put to at the present day, although setting nets before a fox earth would scarcely be called legitimate sport in the nineteenth century. Still, if a net is not used for foxes, its equivalent a sack is often enough, even now, found useful when the "badger or graye" be sought.

What Gervase Markham wrote about terriers early in 1600 is not of much account, for, however learned that great man might be, he was after all a mere bookmaker, as the numerous works he wrote plainly testify. Not satisfied with giving us elegant disquisitions on hunting, archery, and other sports, he wrote and filled volume after volume on military tactics, housewifery, heraldry, &c., and wound up by composing poems, and posing as a dramatist.

Nicholas Cox's well-known book, "The Gentleman's Recreation," published in 1677, gives us less information about terriers than one would have expected. He describes them as of two sorts—one with legs more or less crooked, with short coats; the others, straighter on their legs, and with long jackets. Possibly the first-named were the ordinary turnspits, or, may be, some bold breeder of the Dandie Dinmont will lay claim to them as the original progenitors of that variety of vermin terrier. Anyhow, whatever these crooked-legged dogs were, the long-coated ones "with shaggy hair," like water spaniels, were said to be the best workers, because they could both chase their game above ground and drive it from the earths, as occasion required. Other authors have followed much in the same strain; indeed, the general description of the terrier about this time appears to have been copied by one writer after another without acknowledgment, and without taking any trouble to ascertain the truth of the original statement. Master Cox, especially, seems to have been a great offender in this respect—not only where he deals with dogs, but where he treats of the fishes likewise.

The writer who suggested that terriers could be bred from a cross between a "mongrel mastiff and

a beagle" was Blome, who, following the example of Cox, some years after the latter's publication—viz., in 1686—rendered himself famous by the appearance of his "The Gentleman's Recreation." Whether a man who would suggest the production of suitable terriers by the above cross was the proper person to deal with sport and dogs from a practical point of view is surely to be doubted. He bore but a sorry character in his lifetime, for it was said he "was esteemed as a most impudent person; . . . he gets a livelihood by bold practices . . . originally a ruler of books and paper, who had since practised for divers years progging tricks, in employing necessitious persons to write in several arts."

Blome's description may, however, be interesting to the curious, so here it is. "The terrier is a very small dog, used for hunting the fox and the badger, his business being to go into the earths and bay them—that is, to keep them in an angle (a fox's earth having divers) whilst they are dug out, for by their baying or barking is known whereabouts the fox is, that he may be the better dug out. And for this use the terrier is very serviceable, being of an admirable scent to find out. A couple of terriers are commonly used, in order that a fresh one may be put in to relieve that which first went under ground."

There is nothing wrong in the above, nor is there in the following extract from the same author: "Everybody that is a fox hunter is of opinion that he hath a good breed, and some will say that the terrier is a peculiar species of itself. I shall not say anything to the affirmative or negative of the point." Blome concludes by writing that the cross already mentioned "generally proves good; the result thereof hath courage and a thick skin as participating of the cur, and is mouthed for the beagle."

Whatever was the case during the seventeenth century, there is no doubt that now the "terrier is a peculiar species of itself," careful and judicious selection during a series of generations having made it as much so as any other quadruped we possess.

In the "Compleate Sportsman" (1718), Jacobs mentions two sorts of terriers, which he describes pretty much as Nicholas Cox had done before him, so a repetition thereof need not be made here. In fact, with the country overrun as it was in those days, with four-footed vermin of all kinds, which destroyed the poultry and played sad havoc with the flocks, dogs of one kind or another to keep down the marauders were simply a necessity; and a terrier small enough to drag the fox from his

earth, or kill him therein, was found the most useful for the purpose. So long as he could do this, appearance and colour were not much taken into consideration.

About 1760, Daniel, in his "Field Sports," goes a little out of the beaten track in writing on the terriers of his day, and his description must be taken as a correct one, made from the animals themselves, of which it has been said that the author kept a considerable number. "There are two sorts of terriers," said he, "the one rough, short-legged, long-backed, very strong, and most commonly of a black or yellowish colour, mixed with white; the other is smooth-haired and beautifully formed, having a shorter body and more sprightly appearance, is generally of a reddish-brown colour, or black with tanned legs. Both these sorts are the determined foe of all the vermin kind, and in their encounters with the badger very frequently meet with severe treatment, which they sustain with great courage, and a thoroughbred, well-trained terrier, often proves more than a match for his opponent."

Perhaps, as a matter of completeness, before dealing, as it were, collectively with the authorities, and the various sporting publications which saw the light during the first fifteen years of the present century, attention may specially be given

to the "Cynographia Britannica," written by Sydenham Edwards, and published in 1800. He describes our terriers more fully than previous writers, but much in the same strain. His note about the so-called "Tumbler" is specially interesting and valuable.

After giving us the origin of the name of the dog, Edwards proceeds to say, "That from the evidence of Ossian's poems, the terrier appears to have been an original native of this island. Linnæus says it was introduced upon the continent so late as the reign of Frederick I. (this would be towards the end of the seventeenth century). It is doubtless the Vertagris or Tumbler of Raii and others. Raii says it used stratagem in taking its prey, some say tumbling and playing until it came near enough to seize. This supposed quality, so natural to the cat race, when applied to the dog I consider a mere fable; but it has led to a strange error—later writers having, from Raii's description, concluded a dog of valuable and extraordinary properties was entirely lost.

"The most distinct varieties are the crooked-legged and straight-legged; their colours generally black, with tanned legs and muzzles, a spot of the same colour over each eye; though they are sometimes reddish fallow or white and pied. The white

kind have been in request of late years. The ears are short, some erect, others pendulous; these and part of the tail are usually cut off; some rough and some smooth-haired. Many sportsmen prefer the wire-haired, supposing them to be the harder biters, but this is not always the case. . . . . The terrier is querulous, fretful, and irascible, high spirited and alert when brought into action; if he has not unsubdued perseverance like the bulldog, he has rapidity of attack, managed with art and sustained with spirit; it is not what he will bear, but what he will inflict. His action protects himself, and his bite carries death to his opponents; he dashes into the hole of the fox, drives him from his recesses, or tears him to pieces in his stronghold; and he forces the reluctant, stubborn badger into light. As his courage is great, so is his genius extensive; he will trace with the foxhounds, hunt with the beagle, find for the greyhound, or beat with the spaniel. Of wild cats, martens, polecats, weasels, and rats, he is the vigilant and determined enemy; he drives the otter from the rocky clefts on the banks of the rivers, nor declines the combat in a new element."

As he was known then and a couple of centuries earlier, the reader must not expect to find shapely, handsomely marked animals like the varieties of

the present day. Possibly any little dog that "Caius, the profound clerk and ravenous devourer of learning," had running at his heels was black or brown coloured, long-bodied, on short legs, the latter may be more or less crooked; and, if he were produced by a cross between "the mongrel mastiff and the beagle," his weight might be nearer 40lb. than 15lb., the latter no doubt the most useful size for underground purposes.

Some old pictures of terriers dating back 300 years illustrate cross-bred looking creatures, some of them bearing more or less the distinctive characteristic of the turnspit. Others show a considerable trace of hound blood, but not one, so far as the writer has come across, is hound marked, or bears any more white than is usually found on the chest or feet of any dog.

The Earl of Monteith over 200 years ago had an excellent strain of terriers, good at vermin of all kinds, but especially useful as fox killers. It has been said that James I. possessed some of these little dogs. That this sometimes called "most unkingly of monarchs" kept hounds is a matter of history, but whether he worked the terriers to assist them we are not told. Long before James's time, dogs had been found useful in conjunction with nets for the purpose of catching foxes, also to kill

them as vermin. The wardrobe accounts of Edward I. show the following entries: "Anno 1299 and 1300. Paid to William de Foxhunte, the King's huntsman of foxes in divers forests and parks for his own wages, and the wages of his two boys to take care of the dogs, £9 3*s*." "Paid to the same for the keep of twelve dogs belonging to the King," &c. "Paid to the same for the expense of a horse to carry the nets."

However, perhaps more to the purpose than this extract is the copy of an old engraving which lies before me at the present time, entitled "James I. Hawking." Fawning at the feet of the monarch are four dogs, evidently terriers, though some persons might consider them beagles. They are certainly terrier-shaped in heads and sterns, though the dog most distinctly shown is hound marked, and possesses larger ears than the others. One in the corner, evidently almost or quite white, possesses what at the present time would be called a "well-shaped, terrier-like head," and, although one ear is carried rather wide from the skull, the other drops nicely.

With the commencement of the present century and towards the close of the last one, more was written about terriers, and, as useful little dogs, they were gradually becoming appreciated. Beckford

alludes to black or white terriers, and from these two varieties white ones with black marks could easily be produced. The same author mentions a strain of terriers so like a fox in colour that "awkward people frequently mistake the one for the other."

Between the years 1800 and 1815, an unusually large number of sporting books and works on hunting and dogs were published, all of which dealt more or less with terriers. "The Sporting Dictionary," 1803, says, "Terriers of even the best blood are now bred of all colours—red, black with tan faces, flanks, feet, and legs; brindled, sandy, some few brown pied, white pied, and pure white; as well as one sort of each colour rough and wire-haired, the other soft and smooth; and, what is rather more extraordinary, the latter not much deficient in courage to the former, but the rough breed must be acknowledged the most severe and invincible biter of the two. . . . Four and five guineas is no great price for a handsome and well-bred terrier."

Here we have a description of the terrier very much as he still remains. There are the red or fawn in colour, which may be represented to-day by the Irish variety; the black with tan faces of the so-called Welsh terrier, or the black and tan

terrier; and the white, and white and pied of the ordinary fox terrier."

In Bingley's "Memoir of British Quadrupeds" (1809), two terriers are beautifully etched by Howitt. The copy in my library has coloured plates, and one of them delineates two terriers, one of which, with a rather heavy coat, is apparently dark blue and tan in hue, with semi-erect ears and an uncut tail. The other dog is smooth-coated, with erect ears, black and tan in colour, and each would be about 20lb. in weight. In his description Bingley says, "The terrier is a fierce, keen, and hardy animal . . . some are rough and others smooth-haired; are generally reddish brown or black, of a long form, short-legged and strongly bristled about the muzzle."

Daniel, in his "Rural Sports" (1801), does not tell us anything particularly new about the terrier, nor does he attempt to throw any light upon its origin, but the "Sportsman's Cabinet," published two years later, gives an engraving from a picture by Reinagle, of these terriers, two of which are more or less white and patched, the other darker in colour, with a white collar and white on his muzzle, their ears are erect, their coats fairly dense or hard, and they are engaged at a fox-earth, or something of the kind. These terriers of Reinagle's

were a noted strain in their day, and fetched from one pound to twenty pounds apiece. They were undoubtedly fox terriers.

The Dandie Dinmont terrier does not appear to have been noticed by our writers about this time, but that it is one of the old varieties of terriers, I believe, and, although it did not receive its distinctive name until about 1814, when Sir Walter Scott published "Guy Mannering," similar dogs were no doubt fairly numerous on the Border long before that time.

Between 1830 and 1840, writers tell us of the Scotch terrier and the smooth-haired English terrier, a contributor to the "Sportsman" (1833), and Brown, in his "Field Book" (the same date), giving the palm to the Scotch terrier as the finest and oldest variety. In the first-named publication, there is an engraving, said to be of a Scotch terrier, which, so far as shape, style, and character are concerned, would make a very good cropped Irish terrier of the present day. However, about this period and earlier, different localities were producing different kinds of terriers, and we now hear for the first time of one which answers the description of the modern black and tan or Manchester terrier.

The first writer to give any reliable particulars as to many of the now increasing varieties of the

terrier was "Stonehenge," who, in 1855, published his "British Rural Sports." In the early edition of that valuable work, he mentions bull-terriers, smooth English terriers, both white and black and tan; a Skye terrier, a Dandie Dinmont, a rough-haired terrier, and a toy terrier, and at the same time conveys the impression that there are other varieties, as there no doubt were, of less general interest and importance. How the varieties have increased, or at any rate how they have been defined and distinguished, since that time is in evidence wherever we turn, and, forming an opinion from what has taken place during the past ten years, there may be more so-called varieties of the terrier yet to come.

Since "Stonehenge's" "Dogs of the British Isles" was first published in 1867, which included the same varieties he had given eight years earlier in his "Rural Sports," great strides have been made in the improvement and classification of our terriers, and the volumes of the Stud Book of the Kennel Club contain varieties which, by careful selection, no doubt originally came from one stock, with the additions of various crosses. Our newest strains have become popularised, and as it were individualised,—including the Welsh terrier, the Airedale terrier, the Clydesdale or Paisley terrier,

and perhaps the Scotch and Irish terriers (though I fancy that both these varieties are actually much older as such than they are usually given credit for); whilst the bull-terriers, Bedlington terriers, Skye terriers, fox terriers (rough and smooth), black and tan terriers, white English terriers (including English and other smooth-haired terriers), broken haired Scotch and Yorkshire terriers, with the toy terriers, rough and smooth, had places given them in the first volume of the "Kennel Club Stud Book," published in 1874.

It is, perhaps, interesting to state that the first two dog shows held, which took place in 1859, at Newcastle-on-Tyne and in Birmingham, did not offer prizes for terriers; but at the latter show the following year classes were provided for black and tan terriers, white and other English terriers, Scotch terriers (both winners being Skye terriers) and for toy terriers (the four classes having twenty-three entries, seven of which were "toys"), ten Scottish (Skyes), four white English and two black and tan terriers. Now, thirty years later, we can hold a show of terriers that will produce over a thousand entries, and at an exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in February, 1893, there were 162 classes provided for terriers, and they contained something like 880 competitors. Such figures as

these prove the extraordinary popularity terriers have attained during the present generation, and, whilst years ago a ten-pound note was considered a high price for one of the best of them, ten times that sum and even more, will be given for a perfect specimen at the present day. As I write this, £300 has just been given for a fox terrier called Despoiler, which by the greatest stretch of imagination could not be considered of greater quality than second class. No doubt the appearance of the terrier all round has generally improved, though whether this is at the expense of his ability to work and do the work for which nature originally intended him is an open question.

Perhaps a word or two as to the shapes and sizes of our modern terriers may not be amiss. In size they vary greatly, for, whilst a "toy" may perhaps not scale more than 4lb. to 5lb. in weight, an "Airedale" is not out of place if he scales 45lb. to 50lb., and there are terriers of every weight between the two. Perhaps some time the weight of the terrier may be restricted to 20lb. at most. This is, however, not likely to be the case, for few of the varieties are now required to go underground after the fox, or badger, or otter, a majority of them being used for purely fancy purposes, as companions and house-dogs, or as casual

assistants in the shooting field. As a matter of fact, those best adapted for hard work either with fox-hounds or otterhounds are cross-bred, hardy dogs, specially trained for the purpose, although many of the "pedigree" animals will do similar duty to the best of their ability, but their "pedigree" and no doubt inbreeding to a certain extent, has made them constitutionally and generally weaker than their less blue-blooded cousins.

"Some terriers have long bodies and short legs," says an old writer, and so they have at the present time. Dr. Walsh ("Stonehenge") ascribed those long-bodied, crooked-legged terriers to the fact of a cross with the dachshund. Personally, I consider that this deformity—and crooked fore legs are a great deformity, and one that should not be allowed in any terrier, Scottish, Dandie Dinmont, or Skye, any more than it is allowed in an Irish terrier or a fox terrier—arises from the dogs having been bred for length of body. This long, unnaturally long, body, heavy too, has gradually forced down the legs until they have become bandy or crooked through sheer weakness – an "inherited deformity" that some breeders have come to look upon as the correct thing. All these unduly long-bodied terriers have more or less "crook" on their fore legs, like unto those of the basset and dachshund. These hounds

would be better with straight legs, so would the terriers. The Dandie Dinmont is, perhaps, the most crooked legged of any of our terriers; he is not an active dog, and is little use for work in a "stone wall country," nor is his "crook" the slightest advantage in any way. I fancy breeders are now trying to produce them with legs as straight as possible, and this can be done if length of body is to an extent sacrificed. The prototype of the original Dandie Dinmont was a more active and useful animal than is the case with our modern specimens.

The Scottish terrier is another crooked legged dog, but his admirers have already seen that he is more active and comely on straight fore legs; and in due course we shall see as few Scottish terriers winning whose legs are crooked as we do fox terriers and black and tans with a similar deformity; and I repeat emphatically that no terrier should have crooked fore legs. I have had them, Dandie Dinmonts and Scottish ones too, Skye terriers likewise; but, game and well trained as they were, they were of little use with hounds. They could not keep up with those with which we used to hunt the otter, much less with the fleeter foxhound; and again, in an earth amongst the rocks and crevices, a short-legged, heavily-bodied terrier might get down a shelf up

which he could not possibly return, and many and many a time have the Dandie Dinmonts had to be lifted through the fences over which a straight-legged dog could scramble.

In addition to the usual varieties as they are commonly known, named, and recognised in the Stud Books, I have appended a chapter on what may be called actually working terriers; such animals as have been kept in certain districts and by certain families as the best for the purposes for which they were originally produced. Such dogs have survived for their work alone, for their hardihood and gameness, and will no doubt continue so to do to the end. Perhaps there may be so-called varieties of these rough-coated, hardy terriers not mentioned by me; but, of course, I cannot do more than allude to such as I have seen, and with which I have been personally acquainted.

The "Border terriers," as I have stated, have been for a long time indigenous to the Border counties, and extending even so far south as Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire. In some localities their noses have, as it were, been put out of joint by "new breeds," which are probably smarter in appearance, and more taking to the eye. The Sealy Ham terriers have had a reputation in certain districts in Wales for over half a century.

A more modern strain to which I have drawn attention is the extremely varmint-looking, short-legged, wire-haired terrier, which Mr. Cowley (in Hertfordshire) has taken—and is still taking—such pains to cultivate, and I believe that these three—varieties if you like—are, for working purposes, equal to anything that can be obtained at the time I write. Whether they are handsome will be seen from the illustrations.

The terrier is a charming dog as a companion, and if he is nicely brought up and trained, even the bull terrier, which has obtained a reputation as a fighting dog, will be found as faithful, cleanly, and quiet as the long-coated, diminutive Yorkshire terrier; indeed, if anyone requires a good house dog, he will not go astray if he procures a terrier—any of the several varieties which I have endeavoured to describe in the following chapters.

R. H. Moore del.

CHAPTER II.

THE BULL TERRIER.

OUR modern bull terrier is a very different creature from what he was half a century ago, and I know there are some old "dog fanciers" who prefer the brindled and white and fawn or fallow smut dogs, that were so often kept in our grandfathers' days, to the "milk-white" animals now seen on our show benches.

There is little or no doubt that the original bull terrier was a cross between an ordinary kind of terrier and the bull dog, and some of the largest specimens had a touch of the mastiff thrown in. He had been bred for fighting or for killing rats, and, long before the era of canine exhibitions, some of the rougher so-called sporting men in London and in the Midlands, of which Birmingham may be taken as the metropolis, had strains of more or less celebrity. The dogs that fought with Wombwell's lions at Warwick in 1825 were large bull terriers, and not bull dogs, as stated in the journals of that

day, and the fighting dogs of that time and now (for this brutal sport is still followed in many places) were and are bull terriers.

The old-fashioned dog was a much more cumbrous brute than finds favour at the present time, and his colour varied. For instance, James Ward painted one in 1808 that was evidently black and tan, with white on him, a favourite dog of his own, and of a strain highly valued for its courage. This dog had its ears closely cropped, in order, of course, that they might not be in the way of an opponent's teeth when fighting. A little later Marshall painted another bull terrier, black, white, and tan, a dog which the great foxhound authority, Squire Meynell, pronounced to be from one of the best strains he ever knew.

The back numbers of the *Sporting Magazine* contain many representations of the bull terrier, and it is stated that Lord Camelford paid 84 guineas for such a dog, which he later on presented to Jem Belcher, "the Sullivan of those days," for it was but meet that the champion fighting biped should own the champion fighting quadruped. This dog was a fawn or fallow specimen, with legs more or less bowed or crooked, and he was no doubt about equally bred between a bull dog and a coarse terrier.

About this time a dog between 30lb. and 40lb.

was most in favour, few or none of them were altogether white, and brindled or fallow markings of different degrees of darkness on a white ground were commonest. At the same time there were smaller bull terriers, and these latter were usually used in the rat pit, where their owner's pride lay in an ability to kill a certain number of big rats (we never hear of little rats) within a stipulated time. I think I am quite correct in calling Jemmy Shaw's (London) extraordinary little rat-killer Jacko, a bull terrier, perhaps one fourth bull. This historical creature died in 1869, and amongst other deeds he succeeded in killing sixty rats in 2min. 40sec.; 100 rats in 5min. 28sec.; and 1000 rats in less than 100min.! winning altogether some 200 matches in different parts of the country. These extraordinary feats were performed in 1862-63, and are supposed to be the best on record. Jacko was black and tan in colour, with a little white on his chest, and he weighed 13lb. Again there were even smaller dogs than he, which were kept more for fancy and as pets—still bull terriers, but, for the most part, white in colour.

The popularity of the bull terrier was established fairly enough, and before the era of the fashionable and comely fox terrier, he was no doubt the dog of his day. He could be obtained of any weight

ranging between 4lb. and 55lb., and, although in some places he had a reputation for pugnacity, this was more due to his surroundings than otherwise, though those dogs trained to fight in the ring were as savage as savage could be. The typical dog of Bill Sykes, the typical burglar-ruffian, was a bull terrier, a thick heavy-headed creature, with bandy legs, a patch on his eye, and one or two on his body. "William" did not like him all white; a pure dog in colour and reputation would be out of place in such company, and, perhaps for this reason, the more respectable and peaceable member of society, with a fondness for a "game terrier," preferred the entirely white dog; hence its popularity, and possibly the reason why only such came to be looked upon as the genuine article. Still there were others which obtained a better education than the pugilist could give, and they were useful as companions and as watch dogs.

I fancy that most of us at one time or another have owned a bull terrier. The undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge were fond of him, and at one time it formed as much a part of their equipment as a "top hat" does at the present day. One of the first dogs I ever possessed was a bull terrier, a fawn dog with a black muzzle, and about 30lb. in weight. He was a really good-looking dog, though he cost but

half a crown when a month old, purchased from a sporting barber in a country town, whose reputation for dogs was as high as that he possessed as a shaver.

The puppy was christened "Sam," for a long time he was my constant companion, and became an adept at hunting rats by the riverside, a capital rabbiter, and as good a retriever as most dogs. He would perform sundry tricks, find money hidden away, and could be sent back a mile for anything—a glove, a stick—that had been left behind. He would take part in a game at cricket, and fielded the ball so expeditiously that on more than one occasion Sam and I played single wicket matches against a couple of opponents, and as a rule came out successfully. Altogether this was a kind of dog that could not be obtained now, but on his father's side he came of a fighting stock, and as he grew older he developed a love for a "turn-up" with any passing canines, which caused me to part with him. He was the death of about a couple of dogs, but otherwise he was the gentlest of the gentle; our cat kittened in his kennel, and with one little shaggy dog belonging to a friend he struck up a great friendship. Prince, this cross-bred creature's name, was one day turned over and worried by a bully of a sheepdog. In canine language he came and told the story of his

woe to Sam. The two set out together, and on our cricket field came across the bully; Prince and Sam went up to him, the latter, with his tail held stiff and looking savage, seized the sheepdog by the throat, threw him over by a fair buttock in the Cumberland and Westmoreland style of wrestling, then, turning his back on his fallen foe, raised one of his hind legs, and, after treating him in the most disdainful manner possible, trotted off with his little friend.

Poor Sam! I even now think of him with regret. We had to part, and he was sent to Manchester to do duty as guard in a warehouse and shop. But the smoky Cottonopolis he did not like, nor the confinement; instead of snarling and barking at the tramps, he "canoodled" with them and made friends —as a watch-dog he was useless. Perhaps he pined for Prince and the cricket field, for the riverside and the country walks. He died of a broken heart, for he did not like the large town's ways.

This was nearly thirty years ago, and friends of mine still tell me "You never had another dog like Sam," or "Sam was the best dog you ever had." I knew another bull terrier about this period that would jump into the water off the highest bridge that could be found, and, as a set off would put out the flame of a blazing newspaper, or crush a red-hot cinder in his mouth—surely an apt pupil of the

"asbestos man," and of the "professor" who dives into a tank from the top of the Westminster Aquarium. But such dogs as these were not show dogs, and, no doubt, shows really made the bull terrier as he is to-day, and caused the almost total extinction of any other bull terrier excepting the white ones. Why white was eventually fixed upon as the correct colour I have already surmised, and as a rule modern specimens breed pretty truly to this hue, though cases of a coloured mark on the eye or on the ear crop up in nearly every litter. Usually such dogs were destroyed at their birth, as being unfitted for success on the bench, though an instance will be mentioned later on where a so-called patched dog did a considerable amount of winning.

To the late Mr. James Hinks, of Birmingham, a noted dog-dealer, who died in 1878, we, in a great measure, owe our present strain of bull terriers. Somehow or other he contrived to get together a strain of white dogs, specimens of which he exhibited with great success at some of the earliest shows, but the very earliest canine exhibitions did not provide classes for bull terriers.

It was early in the fifties that James Hinks began to cross the patched, heavy-headed bull terrier, used for fighting, with the English white terrier, and in due time he produced dogs handsome enough to make a

name for themselves, and able to revolutionise the variety. Some of the old "doggy men" said this new breed were soft and could not fight. "Can't they?" said Hinks, when talking to a lot of his London friends at the Holborn Horse Repository dog show in May, 1862. "I think they can." "Well," said one of the London school, "let's make a match." Hinks, nothing loth, did make a match, and backed his bitch Puss—that day she had won first prize in her class—for £5 and a case of champagne, against one of the short-faced patched dogs similar in weight. The fight came off the same evening at Bill Tupper's well-known rendezvous in Long Acre. It took Puss half-an-hour to kill her opponent, and so little the worse was she for her encounter that she appeared on the bench next morning, a few marks on her cheeks and muzzle being the only signs of the determined combat in which she had been the principal over night. When accounts of this became bruited abroad, although it was not generally believed, the popularity of the "long faced" dog was established. This, however, is somewhat of a digression.

Birmingham in 1864 followed the example of the London committee in providing a class for bull terriers, and it had an excellent entry of twenty-eight. Here Hinks won first prize with Madman, and

second with Puss, positions which the same dogs had occupied at Ashburnham Hall, Chelsea, a few months earlier. However, at the latter place the class had been divided for dogs over 10lb. in weight, and for dogs under 10lb. in weight, and a somewhat similar arrangement as to size came to be generally adopted a little later on.

Thus early we find considerable confusion with regard to these bull terriers, solely from the persistence with which their owners stuck to the names of "Madman" and "Puss." Already several bearing both names were shown, and won prizes too, and, although they came to be entered in the first volume of the "Kennel Club Stud Book," no reliance can be placed upon many of the pedigrees published therein. Mr. Joe Walker showed a Puss in 1864, so did Mr. Hinks, and the Stud Book, published in 1874, contains no fewer than twelve bull terriers called "Madman," many of which, I have no doubt, were one and the same animal; and the same volume contains five bitches named "Puss." To separate one from the other, and to verify all the pedigrees, which, as I have said, in many cases were extremely doubtful, would be impossible now.

The dog Madman (2739), which once belonged to the writer, was of a strain distinct from that found in Birmingham, being by a very good old dog of Mr.

Joe Walker's called Crib, from Mr. James Roocroft's Puss. Both these breeders also had white English terriers, with which they had, I fancy, at some time or other crossed the Hink's strain of bull terriers, producing a very nice style of dog, not so heavy and massive as those from the Black Country. This dog Madman was a handsome and companionable creature, and as good a swimmer as ever entered the water. Bull terriers are often good water dogs, and I remember the late Mr. Tom Pickett, of Newcastle, telling me of a bull terrier that he had, I think it was Wallace, a prize winner, which won a swimming match in the Tyne.

Still, dealing with the doubt that clings to the early bull terriers' pedigrees, to further complicate matters the name "Victor" became a fashionable one, and, including a "Young Victor," six such appeared in the first Stud Book, and there are an equal number called "Rebel." We must, however, presume there was but one real "Madman," and that belonged to Hinks; Dr. Walsh illustrated him in the "Dogs of the British Isles," and he, like all contemporary writers, speaks highly of the sagacity of the bull terrier, and of his adaptability as a companion. He alludes to rough or wire-haired bull terriers, which are, however, of no account, nor ever were; and there is no doubt that the modern

strain is in a great measure due to the animals that sprang from the midland counties, and some few that were bred in the big towns of Lancashire.

The "Madmans," "Pusses," "Victors," and "Rebels" were for the most part large dogs, and for general excellence would compare most favourably with the best specimens seen to-day. I remember some of them very well indeed, as a fact the best of the above at one time or another belonged to personal friends of mine. Were I asked to name the best large-sized bull terrier I ever saw, I should undoubtedly plump for Young Puss, first shown by Mr. G. Smith, jun., of Manchester, who at one time had the strongest team of bull terriers in the country, and later by Mr. W. G. Rawes, Kendal. She was a beautiful bitch in every way, about 40lb. in weight; one, indeed, with which we could find no fault. She had dark hazel eyes, almond shaped, and not round, a level mouth (which some of our more modern winners have not), and was as handsome a dog as anyone need desire to possess. Born in 1869, she was contemporary with other good specimens, including Victor—old Victor, first belonging to Mr. J. H. Ryder, next to Mr. G. Smith, jun., and afterwards sold to Mr. Cleasby Chorley, of Kendal, with whom he died. Victor was found smothered in his box at the Crystal Palace show in

June, 1872, and it was the writer who first opened that box and discovered the fatality.

As there are some who consider this dog the best bull terrier that ever lived, a line or two may be given him. Victor, who, for a wonder, had no pedigree provided, was a 45lb. dog, with a big head, rather bigger and coarser than I liked—thus I preferred Young Puss to him—a perfectly shaped body, nice dark eyes, good neck and shoulders, and remarkably straight fore legs; in the latter respect, and at the shoulders, he beat any bull terrier I ever saw. He had a well shaped and well carried stern, which was, however, rather coarse. When Mr. Chorley first bought Victor he was a bad-tempered, evil-disposed dog, but in this respect he improved much—whether this arose from the taste for "good ale," which he soon developed, I can scarcely say, but Victor did like ale, and not only would he drink a quart of the beverage, but become intoxicated, and next day evidently ailing with that aching head said to follow a night's debauch, "a glass of bitter" would set the old dog right again.

Following him as a celebrity, came "patched Victor," a white dog with a fawn or brown patch on one ear, a big dog of undoubted excellence, but when the "patch" did not put him out of the prize

list some sensation was caused. Whatever truth there might have been in the story that was bandied about relating to this dog, the writer cannot state; but it was said when he won his earlier prize or prizes he was the property of one of the judges who placed him third in priority, and who afterwards sold him for a large sum. As the parties to the transaction have been dead many years, there can be no harm in alluding to what was common report at that time, especially as it gives some little idea of what could occur at dog shows before the Kennel Club had become "so great a power in the land."

Another notable bull terrier of the same date was Rebel (2770), and this dog had likewise belonged to Mr. Smith, jun., and sold by him to Mr. W. H. Akerigg, who turned him over to Mr. Leonard Pilkington, now one of our most popular greyhound coursers. Although Rebel had on occasions beaten Young Puss, to whom he was said to be brother, he was only a second-rate dog alongside her, and inferior to both the Victors already named.

I have mentioned these dogs at considerable length because I believe they were as good as, if not superior to, anything we have at the present time, and when they were in their prime the classes of bull terrier were better filled than is the case now.

I have said the first class at Birmingham had twenty-eight entries; I recollect at one of the Scottish shows (Edinburgh, 1871), there were about thirty-five competitors in the bull terrier classes, and scarcely a bad one in the lot. Now ten or a dozen in a class is considered a first-rate entry, and at Birmingham in 1893, with ten classes and thirty-seven competitors, the group was considered to be an unusually strong one.

So far I have only alluded to the large-sized bull terriers, and what there is to say about the smaller ones is yet to come. After this dog had become fairly well established in the schedules of the shows, the classes came to be sub-divided again, and for many years the classification at Birmingham was for dogs and bitches exceeding 15lb. and below that weight. The competition therein was usually keen, and at this time the names of Mr. S. E. Shirley (the present chairman of the Kennel Club), of Mr. J. H. Ryder, Mr. C. L. Boyce, Mr. J. F. Godfree, Mr. S. Handley, Pendleton, a noted judge, as well as those already mentioned, appeared in the prize lists, and I should say the bull terrier was never so fashionable or had so many admirers as he had, say, between 1868 to 1874. Still he did not bring much money, and from £12 to £25 would have purchased any of the

leading dogs of that day, with the exception of the "patched Victor."

Later on, whether bull terriers actually became more valuable, or money was more plentiful, one cannot say, but bigger prices came to be paid for comparatively inferior dogs. One called Tarquin, a ferocious beast, did a considerable amount of winning, and he was one of the high priced division. Then some sort of a longing was apparent for the reintroduction of the patched or marked dogs. Thus classes for bull terriers other than white were provided at one or two of our leading shows, but the specimens shown were not sufficiently handsome to cause the public to fall in love with them. So their continuance was ephemeral, especially as it was very difficult to breed them to type. Lately the very best other than white bull terriers I have seen was one called Como II. belonging to Mr. E. H. Adcock. This was a brindled dog of pretty shape, but heavier and shorter in the head than the modern white dog. I believe that Mr. Adcock's endeavours to perpetuate the strain have not proved successful.

Following the death of James Hinks, of Birmingham, his two sons continued to show their partiality for their father's favourite dogs, and from their kennels many of the modern prize winners have come. For a considerable period Mr. R. J. Hartley,

of Altrincham, had a very excellent kennel. His Magnet and Violet, so long as they lasted, monopolised most of the prizes on the show bench, and both were undoubtedly very handsome specimens of their race, as was Mr. A. George's Mistress of the Robes, a daughter of Mr. J. Hinks's old Dutch, who had proved himself almost phenomenal as a sire. The "Stud Book" says Dutch was by old Victor—Champion Countess. Mr. R. J. Hartley, who bred Dutch, tells me that his dam was by Young Gambler from old Daisy, but which Victor sired Dutch is a matter of uncertainty. It was certainly not *the* old Victor alluded to on a previous page as being found dead in his box in 1872. Dutch, in the 1884 "Stud Book," was said to be about six years old at that time, so his pedigree is doubtful.

With extended classification at shows, and further alterations therein in the matter of weight, the latter probably brought about by the scarcity of the small-sized bull terrier, good specimens went into more hands. The weights now are arranged as dogs and bitches exceeding 30lb., dogs and bitches between 20lb. and 30lb., and dogs and bitches under 20lb. Thus there is little or no inducement to produce those excellent little dogs of not more than 16lb. in weight, for such would have little chance of being successful against an equally

good specimen half as heavy again. That there is material for re-popularising the breed I am quite certain, and at the last Birmingham show, in November, 1893, several very nice little dogs were shown, at least their character and style were nice, but their crooked fore legs and wide shoulders kept them out of the prize list. Still, the material remains to be improved upon.

Messrs. Lea, of Birmingham, have lately shown some good bull terriers; so has Mr. S. Fielding, of Trentham; whilst Mr. F. North, of Streatham, has been particularly successful, and his Streatham Monarch, which was sold to America for about £80, was certainly one of the best bull terriers of the last year or two. Mr. G. Blair's White Queen (Edinburgh), was likewise another of our very best bull terriers; indeed, I consider these two quite equal to anything we have had since Mr. Hartley's brace, already mentioned. Grand Prior, who has won many prizes, is not deserving of a high place of excellence, solely on account of the fact that his mouth is not level, and for this reason Mr. S. E. Shirley put him out of the prize list at one of the Bath shows. Another celebrated bull terrier whose mouth was not quite level was Mr. Hartley's Magnet. I fancy that, in what I should call the palmy days of bull terriers, a dog with such a

malformation would never have been shown, or, at any rate, he would never have attained that high position which Grand Prior appears to have done.

Other modern large-sized bull terriers of more than ordinary excellence have been Messrs. C. and P. Lea's Greenhill Wonder and Faultless; Mr. T. F. Gibson's Sherbourne King; Mr. G. H. Marshall's Boston Wonder; Mr. J. W. Gibson's Bellerby Queen; Mr. J. R. Pratt's Greenhill Surprise; Mr. F. Bateson's Lord Gully, Perseverance, and Le Rose; Mr. R. J. Hartley's Hanover Daisy; and this list might be considerably extended, though I have probably mentioned the best bull terriers up to date.

Three years ago, the late Jesse Oswell, of Birmingham — a prize-fighter by profession, but a gentleman in nature—had some good dogs, nor must the names of Mr. F. Hinks, Birmingham; Mr. J. S. Diggle, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; Mr. James Chatwin, Edgbaston; Messrs. Mariott and Green, Gloucester; Mr. J. Rickards, Birmingham; Mr. J. H. Ryder, Manchester; Mr. W. J. Pegg, Woodcote, Epsom; Mr. Firmstone, Stourbridge; and Mr. C. L. Boyce, be forgotten, as the owners and breeders of choice specimens of this variety. In London, Mr. A. George, a son of the great Bill George, has given much attention to the breeding

and exhibition of bull terriers, and between him and Mr. F. Hinks, of Birmingham, must be divided the honour attending the reputation of being the largest dealers in bull terriers in this country.

I have already casually alluded to what must be considered the small variety of bull terriers, such dogs as are under 16lb. weight, and not animals of 25lb. weight starved down until they can be shown in the class restricted to animals not more than 20lb. In our early days of dog shows these little bull terriers were common, and remarkably popular. Now a really good specimen is not to be found, nor will there be any inducement to reproduce such a dog unless the present weight arrangement in dog show classification is changed.

Those who can carry their recollection of bull terriers back for twenty or twenty-five years, no doubt remember such dogs as Dick, Nelson, little Rebel, Triton, Jenny, Kit, Riot, and others shown by Mr. S. E. Shirley; and Mr. Addington's Billy, Mr. J. Willock's Billy, Mr. J. F. Godfree's Napper, Mr. S. Lang's Rattler (a 10lb. dog), and Mr. J. Hinks's Daisy. These were all bull terriers under 16lb. in weight, shapely, well-made, smart, and so far as I can learn, and know from my own experience, were as game and hardy as any terrier ever bred. Somehow or other they came to

languish; the classes provided for them did not fill, and with the result that now stares us in the face, the little bull terrier is no more—at least, he is no more in that perfection of form we saw him on the benches in Birmingham and in London, when Mr. Shirley's gallant little dog Nelson ruled the roast.

In 1866 there were twenty entries of bull terriers under 10lb. weight at the London show, and at Laycock's Dairy Yard three years later there were thirty-two bull terriers under 15lb. weight against nineteen over that size. Then the former had two classes provided, the latter one class. Now things are reversed, nor can I agree that the fittest survive. Most of these terriers came from the Midlands, Birmingham being responsible for the best of them. Nelson was so bred; but another good one of Mr. Shirley's, Dick, had some strains of London blood in him. Unfortunately the pedigrees of these early-date little bull terriers were no more reliable than are those of their larger cousins, and I fancy that they were bred so in and in that they became difficult to rear, and so degenerated. They were never toys, like the small black and tan terriers, and even when crossed with the white English terrier, then more numerous than he is to-day, they maintained their distinguishing character as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

It was always to be much regretted that Mr. Shirley did not endeavour, more than actually was the case, to continue the variety ; and had he done so there is no reason to doubt that the Ettington Park Kennels might now be as noted for "little bull terriers" as they are for wavy-coated retrievers. Could such dogs as Nelson and Dick be produced to-day, I should not be at all afraid of a return to popularity of such a handsome strain. Messrs. J. F. Godfrey, Hinks, J. Watts, Harry Nightingale, J. Whillock, and E. Bailey, all of Birmingham or the neighbourhood, from time to time had excellent bull terriers under 16lb. in weight, and in their days they brought quite as much money as the larger variety

At one or two of our London shows an attempt was made, similar to what was done with regard to bull terriers other than white, to resuscitate the little dogs by providing classes for them. The result was, however, a failure, and the one or two competitors were either bandy legged little creatures or indifferent specimens of the English white terrier. So we must take it that for the present the bull terrier under 15lb. weight is lost, and that the illustration on another page is actually out of place in a book supposed to be given over to the description of modern dogs. We live in times of change

and fashion, and maybe another generation may find the restoration of this dog and of the old-fashioned brindled and white, or fallow smut bull terriers of which our "old men" are so fond of talking.

There is no doubt that the bull terrier, be he either big or little, has not reached that height of popularity his merits might deserve, by reason of the obnoxious custom of cropping his ears. This cruelty was originally perpetrated in order that when fighting the ears would not afford hold for an opponent's teeth. Then the aural appendages were cut right off. Now the operation is a much more artistic piece of work, and the ears are so cut as to stand straight up almost to a point, with an inward curve, rather than an outward one, which is said to give the animal a smarter and more aristocratic appearance. It may do so or not, and I cannot deny that a modern bull terrier with his ears on does look, to say the least, dowdy and coarse alongside one that is properly cropped. This, however, arises from the fact that the bull terrier has been bred with ears that will crop the best—thick at the roots, and just such ears that hang badly and look inelegant on the dog that carries them. It would not take many generations to produce bull terriers with nice drop ears, as has been the case with the Irish terrier,

which would not require cropping. I have heard it urged that bull terriers never had such good "drop" ears as were sometimes to be found on the original Irish terrier, and that unsuccessful attempts have already been made to breed them with drop ears that would look well uncropped. However, be that as it may, I am afraid that we are a long way off such a desirable change, and the ordinary "bull terrier breeder" is not yet educated up to that point attained by the admirers of Irish terriers; at any rate, education or otherwise, the cropped bull terrier has not yet had his day. I need scarcely say here that cropping a terrier is illegal, and prosecutions for cruelty to animals under such circumstances have been successful.

This mutilation is usually done when the animal is from seven to ten months old. It is a troublesome performance, requiring considerable skill and nerve. It is customary in many cases to have the dog under chloroform when it is being performed upon, and one operator has an ingenious contrivance to which he fastens the patient with straps. Even when the actual cutting is finished the trouble is not ended, for the ears have to be fastened up, and daily manipulated until they grow into the correct position. Prior to showing bull terriers it is the custom to cut their whiskers, which is again said to smarten their

appearance, and the short superfluous hair which grows on the cropped ears is carefully shaved off on the eve of the show. Then it is not unusual to singe the tail in order that it may appear smoother and neater than nature originally made it; and, in fact, a bull terrier is rather a difficult dog to trim and get ready for exhibition, in order that he may appear to the best advantage before the judge.

A few years ago I attended a country exhibition in the North, where there was an excellent class of bull terriers, which the judge had weeded out until only three or four remained. He was about handing the first prize ribbon to a well-known exhibitor, who had charge of a certain dog, which was being shown on a tight chain. Unfortunately the handler inadvertently slackened the chain for a moment, the dog shook itself, and a perfect cloud of white powder flew from his jacket. The judge smiled, the spectators tittered, and the handler, looking foolish, without more ado took his dog out of the ring. Chinese clay was much used on white dogs to hide any yellowness or redness that might appear on the skin, and perhaps also to hide a fawn or brindled mark.

Of course, a dog, even with such an amount of popularity as the bull terrier, could not go long without a club being formed for its improvement,

and this came to pass in 1887. The following is a description of the bull terrier as adopted by the Club :—

"*General Appearance.*—The general appearance of the bull terrier is that of a symmetrical animal, and embodiment of agility, grace, elegance, and determination.

"*Head.*—The head should be long, flat, and wide between the ears, tapering to the nose, without cheek muscles. There should be a slight indentation down the face, without 'a stop' between the eyes. The jaws should be long and very powerful, with a large black nose and open nostrils. Eyes small and very black, almond shape preferred. The lips should meet as tightly as possible, without a fold. The teeth should be regular in shape, and should meet exactly; any deviation, such as a 'pig jaw,' or being 'under-hung,' is a great fault.

"*Ears.*—The ears are always cropped for the show bench, and should be done scientifically and according to fashion.

"*Neck.*—The neck should be long and slightly arched, nicely set into the shoulders, tapering to the head without any loose skin, as found in the bulldog.

"*Shoulders.*—The shoulders should be strong, muscular, and slanting; the chest wide and deep, with ribs well rounded.

"*Back.*—The back short and muscular, but not out of proportion to the general contour of the animal.

"*Legs.*—The fore legs should be perfectly straight, with well-developed muscles; not 'out at shoulder,' but set on the racing lines, and very strong at the pastern joints. The hind legs are long and, in proportion to the fore legs, muscular, with good, strong, straight hocks, well let down near the ground.

"*Feet.*—The feet more resemble those of a cat than a hare.

"*Colour.*—Should be white.

"*Coat.*—Short, close, and stiff to the touch, with a fine gloss.

"*Tail.*—The tail should be short in proportion to the size of the dog, set on very low down, thick where it joins the body, and tapering to a fine point. It should be carried at an angle of about 45 deg. without curl, and *never* over the back.

"*Weight.*—From 15lb. to 50lb."

As a matter of fact, I do not think very much of the above description, because of its meagreness and incompleteness, and I am almost afraid that when it was drawn up sundry dogs that had not totally black noses and were somewhat uneven in mouth were occasionally winning prizes. "Over-shot" or "under-shot" mouths, that is where the upper teeth

extend over the lower ones, or the lower teeth protrude in front of the upper ones, should be absolute disqualification. This was the creed upon which we were brought up so far as all terriers are concerned, and in bull terriers not the slightest blemish in this particular should be allowed.

The club evidently acknowledges ears cut "scientifically and according to fashion." A bull terrier may have either a small drop ear like a fox terrier; or a semi-erect ear, *i.e.*, one that drops down in front at the tips; or a rose ear, one thrown back, is allowable. However, I am not writing this article as a criticism on the work of the Bull Terrier Club, an acknowledged body of responsible admirers of the variety, who ought to know what they are doing. Perhaps on some other occasion they may improve and modify their code, and be a little more explicit as to what disqualifications are, and how far a "patched dog" is handicapped. At the time of writing this there are marked dogs winning prizes on the bench. I also think they might have said something as to the fawn and fallow and brindled dogs, for such are quite as much bull terriers as the white specimens, though they may not be so fashionable.

The Club does not issue a scale of points, but for the sake of uniformity, and because I do not wish to

insult the bull terrier by omitting to do to him what I have done to other dogs, I give him the following tabulation :—

Scale of Points.

	Value.		Value.
Head, including skull, muzzle, lips, jaw, teeth	25	Neck and shoulders ...	15
Eyes	10	Back	10
Ears (badly cropped or otherwise)	5	Legs and feet.....	15
		Coat	10
		Stern	10
	40		60

Grand Total, 100.

Colour, pure white for show purposes; but for ordinary purposes a patched dog, *i.e.*, one with fawn or brindled marks, need not be discarded, nor need fawn or fallow or brindled dogs. The latter are even hardier than the whites, which, whether on account of their colour, or because they are cropped, are often quite deaf. In buying a bull terrier always take care that its sense of hearing is acute. A dog that cannot hear until you pull its tail is no use. One or two very high-class bull terriers in other respects have been almost quite deaf. A notable instance of this is to be found in the dog White Wonder, originally sold as a "deaf dog" to a fancier in America for £80. Evidently not passing muster there he came back to this country, and, shown by

Mr. Pegg at Curzon Hall in 1893, was absolutely disqualified by the judge, Mr. Hartley.

This disqualification caused a considerable amount of sensation and unpleasantness at the time, and it was sought to prove that the dog was not actually totally deaf. Perhaps he was not what is called "stone deaf," but he was about as "hard of hearing" as a white fox terrier I once owned, of which a friend wittily remarked, "it could hear well enough when you rang its tail." Still White Wonder was, in my opinion, sufficiently deaf to justify the action of the judge in the matter.

A very dark hazel eye is desirable, and the small pig-like eyes, with flesh-coloured eye-lids, are to be guarded against. Cherry-coloured or flesh-coloured noses, or parti-coloured noses, should likewise be a severe handicap, if not actual disqualification. The weights ought to be divided—dogs and bitches under 15lb.; dogs and bitches under 30lb.; and dogs and bitches over 30lb. in weight.

Some bull terriers go up to 45lb., or even 50lb., in weight, but such animals are in reality too big, and as a rule when of such a size they lack symmetry, and have more than an inclination to be coarse and heavy in the head. It is one of the most difficult points to achieve in breeding bull terriers, to have them clean and pleasant in the muzzle, *i.e.*, free

from anything approaching hanging lips or jowl. Throatiness, too, must be guarded against; indeed, a perfect bull terrier should be as cleanly chiselled or cut in the muzzle, mouth, and neck as a black and tan terrier or as an English white terrier.

In the United States an attempt is being made, or has perhaps in a degree succeeded, to introduce a so-called new variety—the Boston terrier—named after the "hub of the universe." This animal is, from a description I have been given, and from illustrations forwarded me, nothing more than a very bad strain of the old-fashioned fighting bull terrier, and I fancy has nothing to recommend him, still it is being "boomed" in America, and at some shows special classes are provided for him. As is the case with our bull terrier, it is the fashion to have his ears cut.

ARTHUR WARD

CHAPTER III.

THE ENGLISH WHITE TERRIER.

On several occasions I have quoted the number of entries in the "Kennel Club Stud Book" as indicative of the rise or fall in popularity of the different varieties of dogs to which they allude. These figures must not always be taken as an actual and infallible guide either one way or the other, for when the first volume was published the registration of dogs was, as it were, in its infancy. The general public knew little about the thing, and only those intimately connected with shows as exhibitors and breeders took the trouble to have their dogs entered. This is not so now, for pretty nearly everyone who has a dog of good pedigree will have him entered in the "Stud Book," whether it be shown or not.

However, so far as the little terrier whose name heads this chapter is concerned, the inference may be correctly drawn, for no one believes that this, the most fragile and delicate of all our terriers, is so common and easily to be found as he was a score of

years ago. In the first volume of the "Kennel Club Stud Book," published in 1874, there are fifty-four entries under the head "English and Other Smooth-haired Terriers," which did not include black and tans, and was, as a matter of fact, confined to the English white terrier under notice. The second volume contained only ten entries, but in 1893 there were twenty-seven registered, the section being divided according to the sexes. Three years ago some little impetus was given the variety by the establishment of a club to look after its interests, and judging from the excellent entry made at Liverpool in 1894 this little club must be doing some service. At this show there was certainly the best collection of white terriers I have seen brought together for many years.

Little or nothing is known of the early history of the English white terrier; where he originally sprang from, who produced him, or for what reason he was introduced, there is nothing to tell the searcher after information on the matter. That he is, and has been for thirty years or so, a variety of the dog in himself there is no doubt. But, although he will kill rats, and is fairly plucky in other respects, he is not a sportsman's companion. He makes a nice house dog, is smart and perky in his demeanour and conduct, requires a considerable amount of cuddling and care,

and so in his early days he was a favourite with the working man dog fancier of the large towns, who showed him in the bar parlour, and believed him to be the equal of any other dog in appearance. The earliest illustrations of a terrier of this kind showed him to be a white dog, with a coloured mark on his body here and there; and I should say that, until he had been bred for some generations to produce him pure white, there was seldom one born without marks of some kind or other. Even now, dogs with a coloured ear or a "patch" on some part of the body or face are found in almost every litter.

The most perfect specimens of the variety have sprung from London and its suburbs, from Manchester and other large manufacturing towns of Lancashire, including Bolton and Rochdale; whilst others were to be found in Birmingham and the Black Country. At some of our early dog shows there were large classes of the English white terrier, sometimes the entries reaching quite a score; but the quality was not uniformly good, as a tan ear or dark mark might have been observed; and some of the specimens were shaped more like an Italian greyhound than as a terrier. The London and Birmingham shows usually had the best entries, but I have seen excellent quality further north—at Belle Vue and Middleton, near Manchester, and at some of the more local Lan-

cashire and Yorkshire exhibitions. The large London dog shows as far back as 1863-64, divided these classes of white terriers, one being for dogs and bitches under six or seven pounds weight, as the case might be; the other for dogs and bitches over that standard. To instance the popularity the variety held at that time, one exhibitor alone (Mr. F. White, of Clapham) had eleven entries in the class restricted to dogs under six pounds weight, and these were all good specimens. Indeed, Mr. White appeared to be a larger breeder of this variety of the English terrier than anyone else, so much so that I once heard it argued that it was called after him, and ought in reality be known as "White's terrier," and not as the white terrier. However, this would not suit our friends in the north, who in reality, even at that time, had equally good specimens that had never seen Clapham Common. Mr. John Hoodless, of Bayswater, showed some nice terriers between 1862 and 1866.

It has been surmised that the original English white terrier had been a fox terrier crossed with a white Italian greyhound (I never saw one), and again with the small-sized bull terrier. On the contrary, I believe that the small-sized bull terrier was stopped on its road to popularity by a cross with the variety under notice. If anyone will

take the trouble to wade through the early pedigrees he will find white terrier blood in many of our leading little bull terriers. Possibly there came to be bull terrier blood in the white terrier, and the exhibitor was not always quite conscientious in his ideas, and if from one of his bull terrier bitches he produced an animal rather lighter in bone and longer in head than usual he forthwith entered it as a "white English terrier," and maybe won with it. At the same time he might be taking prizes with a brother or sister of the same animal in the class for small bull terriers. For some years—at any rate until the epoch of the Kennel Club and its Stud Book—there was a considerable amount of jumble in the pedigrees of both English white terriers and bull terriers, as the many-registered Tim in the former and Madman in the latter too plainly testify.

However, as far back as 1862-3 Mr. F. White, already mentioned, showed at Islington and Cremorne a team of very handsome dogs, quite terriers in their way, with which he won all the prizes for which he competed. The names of these dogs were Teddy, Laddie, Jep, Fly, and Nettle; but at the same time, or at any rate two or three years later, Mr. J. Walker, of Bolton, introduced a dog called Tim, which was considered to be the best terrier of the variety up to that time produced, nor do I think he has been

excelled since. This dog had been bred by a well-known Lancashire lad in the "fancy line," Bill Pearson, by him sold to Joe Walker, who in turn sold him to Mr. James Roocroft, of Bolton, the latter at that time owning a kennel of this variety of terrier that was never excelled. Tim was an exquisitely made dog, with the darkest of eyes and perfect black nose; he was lightly built, but well ribbed up, and did not exhibit in appearance the slightest trace of whippet or snap dog blood, with which no doubt the variety had been considerably crossed. This old Tim was not only good as a puppy, but there was no better dog than he when shown at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in 1873, where, although at least eight years old, he won third prize in an excellent class. Tim weighed about 14lb., and I do not think we have had so good a dog since, and most of the modern strain contain some portion of his blood.

Another very good dog about this period was Mr. W. Duggan's (Birmingham) Spider, who won first prize at Birmingham four years in succession, and I am inclined to think that Spider came a good second to Tim. Later, Mr. P. Swindells, Stockport; Mr. W. E. Royd, Rochdale; Mr. W. Hodgson, Harpurhey; Mr. J. S. Skidmore, Nantwich; Mr. J. F. Godfree, Birmingham; Mr. J. Hinks,

Birmingham; Mr. J. Littler, Birmingham; Mr. P. Morgan, London; Mr. S. E. Shirley, and others had some very good specimens, and Mr. E. T. Dew's Fly (Weston-super-Mare) must not be forgotten. Mr. Shirley's Purity, that won third prize at the Crystal Palace in 1872, was by Tim out of a bitch by the smart fourteen-pound bull terrier Nelson, hence her name, a piece of sarcasm pointed no doubt at the carelessness (?) of some dog breeders as to how they crossed their various strains. Other dogs that did a great deal of winning in their day, about the "eighties," were Mr. J. Martin's Joe, Gem, and Pink, animals rather more of the whippet type in body—though wonderfully neat in head—than some people liked.

I think when all is said and done that our best and purest strain of this white terrier came from the north of England, where a few are still bred, as they are in the Midlands, but fewer in the Metropolis. The most recent London-bred specimens I have seen have been comparative toys, under 10lb. in weight, and with that round skull, or so-called "apple head," which so persists in making its appearance in lilliputian specimens of the dog—an effect of in-breeding.

The English white terrier is in appearance an attractive dog, small in size—he should not be more

than 14lb. weight—cleanly and elegant, but he is not particularly noted for his intelligence, as I am sorry to write is the case with all these smaller smooth coated terriers that for generations have had their ears cut. This is unfortunately the custom with the one of which I write—at any rate, this evil result of cropping is my experience, as it has been of others who have kept this variety, and the black and tan terrier likewise.

There are other drawbacks to his becoming a fashionable favourite, for, however his elegance and the purity of his white coat may fill the eye, he is by no means a hardy dog. Then he is difficult to breed in perfection; the puppies are as likely to come with patches on them as not, and terrier heads or greyhound shaped bodies and *vice versâ* are by no means unusual. They are not easy to keep in condition for exhibition; it is troublesome and dangerous (to say nothing about being illegal) to have their ears cut or cropped, and, unless a white terrier carries its ears smartly up and cut to a point almost, he is a sorry looking object. Again, he is particularly subject to total or partial deafness, which may be hereditary or arise from other causes, such as a delicacy that is supposed to appertain to some totally white animals, especially such as are inbred to a great extent, as is the case here. I

have heard, when living in the north, that at least one of the very best bitches of the early time, and from which many of the best were descended, was "stone deaf." No doubt this is the dog Mr. Roocroft alluded to in Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog" as being one of the best he ever saw, and which preceded the favourite Tim.

For show purposes, which means when it is required to place the animal before the judges to the best advantage, it is usual to cut off the whiskers, to singe or clip the under part of the tail where it might be clad with coarse hair, and to cut or shave what in the "fancy" are considered superfluous hairs from the ears. Indeed, the latter is done to such an extent, and evidently acknowledged as being quite honest and straightforward, that at the autumn show of the Kennel Club in 1893 I saw an exhibitor clipping hairs from the ears of a white terrier whilst on its bench, in full view of the company present; and strangely enough this public "faking" did not appear to attract any attention.

During 1893 some attention was drawn to the decadence and seeming neglect of the breed, and it was almost sad to see one of its admirers, and the owner of specially good specimens, writing pretty much in the same strain as I have done as to the

anxiety the keeping in show form this terrier causes. Dr. Lees Bell, the gentleman in question, writing to one of the papers which gives a considerable amount of space to kennel subjects, says:

"All breeders have, I daresay, experienced the same difficulty of breeding pure white puppies with level heads and fine skulls together with proper English terrier lines of body. The puppies are either foul-marked, or have domed skulls and whippet bodies, or they have level heads, with the thick skull and wide chest and general stoutness of body of the bull terrier. But apart from those difficulties which it is the art of breeding and selection to overcome, the great amount of trouble requisite to keep white English in form and to prepare them for exhibition naturally exercises an influence inimical to the popularity of the breed. The cropping of the ears, the trimming of the tail, shaving the ears, the washing and general anxiety to keep the dog spotless till after the show, all combine to make the hobby too tiresome to allow the breed to be popular with those at any rate who have little leisure for the indulgence of their pet hobby. The appearance of red wounds, too, on the white ground is also a great drawback. For all these reasons I doubt it is too much to expect that the breed can ever become popular, especially when

there are other breeds of terriers better suited for the special purposes for which pet dogs are kept. Such terriers as the Irish, for example, are game, gay, and always the same, ready for a fight, and rarely much the worse for a shindy, while they can be picked up and set on the show bench with the least possible trouble—and what more do we want? While regretting extremely the decay of the white English Terrier, I am afraid they must bow to the inevitable, and give place to dogs better suited to the wants and conveniences of the present day than they unfortunately are."

With all of which I cordially agree, and in this age we must be content with the "survival of the fittest." It is only to be expected that in the common course of events, when we are introducing new varieties of the dog from foreign countries and re-popularising varieties of our own, that the least suitable must go to the wall sooner or later, and those animals of which their admirers say they are not fit to be kept unless they are shorn of their ears, will no doubt be the first to go, especially when such mutilation is illegal and brings its perpetrators within reach of the law against cruelty to animals.

At the time I am writing this, some of the best of our white terriers are to be found in Scotland,

for which there is no particular reason, as the Scottish shows give them no more encouragement than they receive this side the Border. Mr. Ballantyne, at Edinburgh, has a particularly good kennel, his Morning Star and Rising Star being especially notable; Dr. Lees Bell's Leeds Elect is another noteworthy dog at the present day, whilst Mr. C. Randall in Liverpool has a kennel that includes Bange, Little Beauty, and Semolina, all winners at our leading shows, as are Mr. J. P. Heap's Eclipse and Mr. G. H. Newman's Nobility; Mr. J. E. Walsh's Lady of the Lake; Mr. J. M. Dobbie's Silver Blaze; Mr. W. Smith's Duchesse III., and others shown by Messrs. Heap and Lee.

Generally, the English white terrier ought to be constructed on pretty much the same lines as a black and tan terrier, but he must never reach the full size of the latter variety, and he should be a more compact and a more sprightly little dog generally, possessing a character of his own in the latter respect. He may vary in weight from, say, 6lb. to 14lb., and a perfect specimen of the small size is as pretty and elegant a little creature as anyone need desire to possess, though he may be delicate and perhaps deaf. No colour in a perfect specimen is allowable but pure white, eyes dark hazel, or as dark as they can be had, nose perfectly black, and the eye-lashes

must be as dark as possible; a cherry or partly cherry coloured nose, or yellow gooseberry coloured eyes ought to disqualify. Tail carried straight from the back without curl, and gradually tapering to a point; the ears are usually cropped, and "trained" to stand quite upright with an inward inclination. It is, or was, the custom to have a "longer crop" on this dog than on the bull terrier—the ears were allowed to remain of greater length. The ear in its natural state may be either a button ear, which drops down more or less in front, as is the case with the fox terrier, or it may be semi-prick, which is standing erect, and dropping over in front at the tips. Some are born with large erect ears, certainly by no means picturesque on a dog of the variety, hence possibly the reason why the "fancier" endeavoured to improve upon nature, and cut such ears into what he considered an elegant shape. Fore legs straight, with nice amount of bone; hind legs nicely trimmed and proportionate. The feet ought to be as round and thick as those of a fox terrier or bull terrier, although good feet are seldom seen on this terrier, they having more than an inclination to be long—hare-like in fact, which to my idea shows more than a sign of a cross with the Italian greyhound. The coat fine, though fairly strong, and so close that it should quite hide any of the black skin marks that appear

in so many instances on smooth coated white dogs of all kinds. The teeth must be perfectly level and sound. They are not always the former, and I rather astonished an exhibitor some years ago when I had his white terrier before me in a "variety class," a dog that had hitherto never been shown without winning a prize. It was, however, undershot, and of course I left it out of the list of winners altogether, nor did the owner consider me wrong in so doing.

The description of the white English terrier as drawn up by the club is as follows; the table of points is not issued by the club, but the figures, in my opinion, indicate the numerical value of each property as nearly as possible:

"*Head.*—Narrow, long and level, almost flat skull, without cheek muscles, wedge-shaped, well filled up under the eyes, tapering to the nose, and not lippy.

"*Eyes.*—Small and black, set fairly close together, and oblong in shape.

"*Nose.*—Perfectly black.

"*Ears.*—Cropped and standing perfectly erect.

"*Neck and Shoulders.* — The neck should be fairly long and tapering from the shoulders to the head, with sloping shoulders, the neck being free from throatiness, and slightly arched at the occiput.

"*Chest.*—Narrow and deep.

"*Body.*—Short and curving upwards at the loin,

ribs sprung out behind the shoulders, back slightly arched at loin, and falling again at the joining of the tail to the same height as the shoulders.

"*Legs.*—Perfectly straight and well under the body, moderate in bone, and of proportionate length.

"*Feet.*—Feet nicely arched, with toes set well together, and more inclined to be round than hare-footed.

"*Tail.*—Moderate length, and set on where the arch of the back ends, thick where it joins the body, tapering to a point, and not carried higher than the back.

"*Coat.*—Close, hard, short, and glossy.

"*Colour.*—Pure white; coloured marking to disqualify.

"*Condition.*—Flesh and muscles to be hard and firm.

"*Weight.*—From 12lb. to 20lb."

	Value.		Value.
Head, including skull, mouth, and muzzle ...	20	Coat	10
Eyes and expression	15	Stern	10
Neck and shoulders	10	General symmetry and body	10
Legs, feet, and chest.....	15	Size.....	10
	60		40

Grand Total, 100.

Disqualifications, coloured markings of any kind and uneven teeth, *i.e.*, teeth either "undershot" or "overshot." A dog 12lb. to 14lb. is better than one weighing 18lb., hence the points allowed for size. As a matter of fact, I do not ever remember seeing a really so-called pure English white terrier up to 20lb., the maximum allowed by the club. Perhaps it may be wise in making such an extreme limit in order to stop any decadence which may be perceptible in the variety, generally through breeding from small and more or less puny parents.

CHAPTER IV.

THE BLACK AND TAN TERRIER.

I IMAGINE that were one of our great-grandfathers to be shown a specimen of the modern black and tan terrier he would be unable to recognise it as the same variety of dog that, when he was a boy, ran about the stable yards, destroyed vermin, and was made into a household pet. The original fox terrier was a black and tan terrier, at any rate many terriers used for the purpose of driving foxes from their holes were black and tan in colour, and from them must have sprung the "black and tan" as he is seen to-day, crossed probably with some lighter built dog, maybe with a small greyhound.

With his rich red-tan markings, his deep black colour, pencilled toes, and thumb marks on the feet, elegant shape, sprightly appearance, and general gameness, he is no doubt a dog that might have had a popular future in store. But the fates decreed otherwise, and fashion suggested that he would look better with a portion of his ears cut off, and man

carried out the needless mutilation. This system of cropping I have already descanted upon in the chapter devoted to the bull terrier and to the white English terrier, and I have no more to add on the subject. I am of opinion that had as much care been used in producing on the black and tan terrier a small thin drop ear, or a neat semi-erect one, as there has been in breeding for colour, he would be a more popular and commoner dog to-day than is the case. He had everything to recommend him for a house dog. He is not too big, is smooth-coated, handsomely shaped, intelligent in expression, brilliant in colour, which being dark is less liable to show dirt, and therefore in advance of any white animal in a town where grimes and smuts prevail and dirt is one of the common objects of the streets.

In addition to the illegality of "cropping," there are all the trouble and an unpleasantness connected therewith, which are quite sufficient to keep such a dog from being found in almost every household. I am not alone in the opinion that this mutilation, continued for so many generations, has had a most injurious effect upon his health and general nature. The black and tan, like other terriers with their ears cut, is more liable to deafness than dogs whose ears remain as nature made them, and so far as the first-named is concerned, I believe that his spirit is in

many cases broken by the cropping process in his youth, and he is never so game and smart a dog as he would otherwise be. At least, this is my experience of black and tan terriers; and others who have kept them as house dogs bear a similar opinion to that expressed here. He is now a purely fancy dog, *i.e.*, he is not used as an assistant to the game-keeper or to destroy vermin, foxes and such-like creatures. He may kill rats and rabbits, indeed he can be trained until he is quite an adept at the first-named rude branch of sport, but his tender ears are against his going to ground and hunting in the coverts and coppices, as he would do in his natural condition.

It is much to be regretted that the endeavours to put a stop to "cropping" have not been more successful. So far back as 1879, at the instigation of Mr. James Taylor, of Rochdale, the Birmingham committee, or one of its members, gave special prizes for "black and tans" with uncut ears, and these prizes were continued for three years, but received little or no encouragement from exhibitors. Then the old Black and Tan Terrier Club, established in 1884, followed on the same line, and offered prizes at many exhibitions up and down the country, but with no better result. They received no encouragement in their good work from the Kennel Club.

With few exceptions the breeders of the dog have become educated to the mutilation, and believe the black and tan terrier looks smarter and handsomer with ears tapered almost to a point than he does with small aural appendages dropping down like those on a fox terrier. I know several admirers of the variety who gave over breeding their favourites because to compete successfully against what were perhaps inferior specimens the ears had to be operated upon. However, it is not a mere matter of opinion that a "cropped" dog can never be a popular animal, and if the present "black and tan terrier clubs" desire him to be so, they will have to return to the system adopted by the original club, and persevere in offering prizes to be competed for by unmutilated dogs only.

To leave this unpleasant part of my subject, let me say that the black and tan terrier as he is found to-day is of modern manufacture. Daniel in his "Rural Sports" (1802) certainly describes a terrier of that colour common in his time, but this was a more stoutly built dog, made on the lines of a modern fox terrier and used for a similar purpose and as a gamekeeper's assistant. Indeed, the common terrier of a hundred years ago was for the most part black and tan in colour, with white on his chest and on his feet.

The late Rev. T. Pearce ("Idstone") tells us of the black and tan terrier which his family had sixty or seventy years ago, and other writers follow in the same vein. These were bred for work and work only; the modern production is a purely fancy animal, whose "markings" are of more value than gameness, and his elegance of shape more than stoutness of constitution. Dog shows first brought him into prominence as a "fashionable beauty," and at our earliest exhibitions he was extremely well represented. Still, he was not then so uniform in quality and markings as he came to be later on, and every class contained some dog or other that was badly marked, and by no means of the type that was then coming into vogue. There is no doubt that between 1850 and 1860 the old-fashioned dog was crossed with some other variety of a lighter build, and this may have been a small dark coloured greyhound. Anyhow, the "long lean heads" more often than not showed some greyhound cross, however remote it might be, and the black and tan terrier was and is more tucked up in loins and not so level in the back as the fox terrier ought to be. Then his feet are not so round and cat-like, a longish foot, though it might be thick enough, being preferred, as then the "pencilling" on the feet—black marks on the tan ground—

might be better defined when the toes were rather long.

There is no doubt that when dog shows were first instituted the black and tan terrier was a much commoner animal than he is now; at any rate, the classes for him were much better filled then than is the case at the present time. For instance, at the Holborn Show in 1862 there were forty-two of the variety benched, divided equally in two classes, one for animals over 5lb. in weight, the other for dogs and bitches under 5lb. At Leeds in the same year the classes were even better filled, the latter having thirty-six entries, the former twenty-seven entries; and at one of the London shows in 1863, that at Ashburnham Hall, there was an actual entry of ninety-five black and tan terriers, divided into three classes—for dogs and bitches over 7lb., for the same between 7lb. and 5lb. weight, and for others under 5lb. One is apt to wonder what a show committee would think were such an entry to be obtained to-day, and certainly as matters are at present, with about a dozen entries in four classes, as may be found at Curzon Hall, the black and tan terrier has not become popularised with the spread of the dog show.

The most successful dog at these earliest shows was Mr. G. Fitter's (Birmingham) Dandy, a good-

looking terrier-like dog, illustrated in "Dogs of the British Isles," but he had much more tan about him than would be deemed a recommendation to-day, nor were his "thumb marks"—a black splash on the tan ground of the foot about the size of the end of the thumb—and "pencillings" sufficiently distinct, still he was a nice terrier. Then as now the "black and tan" was mostly to be found in the Metropolis and in the large centres of the Midlands and Lancashire. Mr. J. Wade, of Clerkenwell, about the sixties had a lot of smart terriers, so had Mr. Fred White, of Clapham, and Mr. W. Macdonald, who at the same time had more than a passing fancy for Maltese spaniels and Italian greyhounds, and liked a "trotting horse" too. In Birmingham, Mr. James Hinks had them; Mr. Littler kept some good ones, and so did Mr. Jackson, at Wednesbury.

About this period there were two or three keen admirers of "fancy dogs" in Manchester and the neighbourhood, who devoted much time and trouble to perfect the black and tan terrier, and, however good were the specimens produced by the south country fancier, the northern ones were better. Indeed, this terrier became so connected with Manchester, as to come to bear its name, and the Kennel Club acknowledged it as the "Manchester"

terrier, as well as by its own name of the black and tan. The reason for such a fresh nomenclature was by no means obvious, but it remains to this day, and will possibly linger on until this variety of terrier is supplanted by perhaps a more useful but certainly by no means a handsomer dog.

Great names in connection with "the black and tan" were those of Mr. Samuel Handley, of Pendleton, near Manchester, of Mr. James Barrow, near Manchester, of Mr. W. Justice, Manchester, and of Mr. R. Ribchester, Ardwick, the latter's Colonel being about the best stud dog of his day, and one of the best bred ones. The pedigrees were very lax at these times before the "Stud Book" was published, and even for long after its publication. Pretty nearly all the sporting publicans and many of the working men of Cottonopolis and its neighbourhood kept and bred these terriers, and from them the best specimens were purchased by Mr. Handley and by others, who in turn resold them to the leading exhibitors.

To exhibit a black and tan terrier to perfection was one of the "arts" of dog showing. The ears were to be carefully attended to, *i.e.*, any loose or unsightly hairs had to be shaved off, the whiskers were cut, and then there came the general "faking" or trimming, which, if found out, would certainly lead

to the disqualification of the dog and its owner. Without going so far as to say that no black and tan terrier was ever exhibited successfully when in its natural condition, I certainly do not exaggerate when I say such is seldom the case; but the "art and mysteries of faking" are not followed to the same extent as once was the case, although this sort of thing is still carried on and even allowed by the Kennel Club. There might be white hairs to pluck out or to darken, on the chest or elsewhere; the stern was to be trimmed; the hind quarters, which were often far too brown, had either to be plucked or again darkened; the tan, if rather pale or "cloudy," could be brightened up even to the extent of dyeing or staining, and the "pencilling" and "thumb marks," without which no dog was supposed to have much chance of winning, could, if absent, be produced. I was told years ago, that one of the most successful black and tan bitches that ever lived, and was thought to be quite invincible, was indebted to art, and to art only, for her thumb marks! That this was probably no exaggeration the following will perhaps prove.

I was judging a pretty strong lot of black and tan terriers at a west country show some few years ago. Amongst them was a beautiful bitch which

then appeared for the first time, and, notwithstanding the fact that she was absolutely without thumb marks on her fore feet, I gave her first prize. Some time after, in conversation with her owner, I alluded to his bitch, and said she was so terrier-like in body and general character that I had no hesitation in placing her where she was, notwithstanding her deficient markings. "Well," said her owner, "—— tells me that the celebrated —— never had a thumb mark at all, and that he made them artificially, and offered to do the same for my bitch, but I did not care about running any risk, and she is good enough without them." I was well acquainted with all the parties concerned, and, at any rate, twenty years ago this "faking" of black and tan terriers was carried on to an alarming extent, and it required an expert to detect where deception had been practised. This was owing to the fact that markings were, and still are, a *sine quâ non* in the black and tan terrier, more so indeed than in any other dog, not excepting either the Yorkshire terrier or the Dalmatian.

These dark or black markings on the brown feet of black and tan dogs of all varieties are more or less common, and are found defined to a certain extent on collies of that colour, and on black and tan or Gordon setters. So far as the terriers are

concerned, the marks come out more prominently, because they have been bred for, and dogs and bitches with the best markings have been mated together, with the result now seen in the terriers to which this chapter is devoted.

Soon after the formation of the first club some interesting correspondence took place in the *Field* relative to the description of the variety. Mr. James Taylor, then of Rochdale, wrote on the subject, and so did Mr. Henry Lacy, who at that time owned the best kennel of "black and tans" that had ever been brought together. Moreover he had made the breed a life-study, and it was said what he did not know about black and tan terriers was not worth knowing. However, neither gentleman agreed with the early description that the club had issued, which, however, they stated was subject to revision.

A portion of Mr. Lacy's letter, and his description, are worth producing, although he is in direct antagonism to my opinion as to cropping. He wrote as follows:—

"In the first place," says Mr. Lacy, "let me point out that black and tan terriers are essentially a Manchester breed. Use the phrase 'Manchester terrier' and any fancier knows at once what you mean. Hence it is that all the most famous smooth black and tans have been reared in and around

Manchester. Here are a few of their names: Old Gass, Barrow's Pink, Handley's Saff and Colonel, Laing's Charlie, Kade, and Jerry, Lacy's Queen II., General, and Belcher, Justice's Viper and Vulcan, and innumerable others of a true quality.

"I will now lay down what I deem to be the true points by which the quality of a black and tan should be judged, taking a dog weighing from 17lb. to 18lb.

"*Body.*—Well formed and short. Girth of chest about 20in. Back nicely arched, falling gently to root of tail.

"*Head.*—In length, from occipital bone to tip of nose, 7in. to 8in.; skull, between the ears, almost entirely flat, with a slight hollow up the centre between the eyes, and no material drop at the eyes.

"*Eyes.*—Small, and set well together, neither too far apart nor too near; colour, dark brown.

"*Ears.*—My opinion on this point is very decided, although I am aware that many fanciers do not share it. I admire a scientifically cropped ear, well up, and pretty long. This gives a sharp bright appearance to this particular terrier.

"*Neck.*—Not too long, and slightly arched, and betraying no coarseness at the point at which it joins the lower jaw.

"*Feet.*—Small feet, with the toes well together.

The hind feet should be cat-shaped, but the fore feet should be rather hare-footed, and come to a point in the centre.

"*Tail.*—The tail should be set on a level with the height of the shoulder, and carried straight or only slightly curved. It should be thick at the base, and taper gradually to the end, measuring from 8in. to 9in.

"*Coat.*—The coat should be short and fine in texture. I have invariably found that when the throat is entirely covered there is a tendency to a heavy coarse coat. I therefore do not object to lack of hair on the throat, as I consider it a distinct characteristic of the breed. I look for a fine silky coat of raven black, with a brilliant glossy appearance.

"*Colour.*—A rich mahogany tan, of as uniform a shade as possible. Tan spots on the eyes and on each cheek. The tan on the muzzle should begin at the nostril, and continue by the ridge of the nose and then fall under the jaw. The division between this and the pea mark on the cheek should be decided and distinct. The paw mark on the forelegs should be equally pronounced, and each toe should be nicely pencilled. The colour under the tail should be as nearly as possible of the same shade of tan as the other marks, and the tail should cover it almost entirely. There should be no breeching

of tan on the hind legs, on the neck, nor behind the ears.

"I claim that if a black and tan possesses all these points, he is of the true breed, as it is accepted and understood by the best authorities in his native county of Lancashire."

So much for Mr. Lacy's opinion, which must of course be taken as coming from one of the very best judges of the variety we have known; still, he does not tell us that the popularity such a handsome dog ought to possess could never be achieved, because it required cropping and so much attention in the way of "trimming" to make it presentable on the show bench. I need hardly say that the writer of the above extract had at one time an extremely powerful kennel of "black and tans," and he with his man, "Bob" Carling, could always send a dog into the ring in proper fashion. It was Mr. Lacy who bought that successful bitch Queen II., who did so much winning at the leading shows about 1870-2. The Rev. W. J. Mellor, then of Nottingham; Mr. S. Laing, Bristol; Mr. C. Harling, Manchester; Mr. W. Hodgson, Harpurhey; Mr. J. H. Murchison, Thrapston; Mr. T. Swinburne, Darlington; all had at one time or another excellent specimens of this variety. A little later Mr. A. George, Kensal Town; the late Mr. W. J. Tomlinson,

Mr. G. S. Manuelle, and Mr. Codman, of London, owned some very good terriers indeed, and from what I know of them they were shown without being unduly trimmed, but their strains were not particularly companionable animals.

Perhaps some of the best of the variety are now to be found in Scotland, where Mr. D. G. Buchanan, at Broxham, has a very excellent team, with which he wins a large number of prizes. Mr. Webster Adams, at Ipswich, has another nice lot; Mr. J. Tucker, in Wales, is a noted breeder; and until quite recently Mr. T. Ellis, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, had, perhaps, the best modern kennel, as it contained several dogs that had been purchased for large sums, and finally known with the prefix of Bromfield. Mr. B. Lathom, Eccles; Mr. J. W. Taylor, Oldham; Mr. J. Howarth, Strangeways; Lieut.-Col. Dean, near Birkenhead; Mr. Tom Ashton, Lancashire; Mr. W. Barlow, Farnworth; and Messrs. Hogg, Stand, near Manchester, at the time I write are great admirers of the variety, and possess perhaps specimens quite as good as there are in any other kennels. But the "black and tan" is still bred in considerable numbers round about Manchester, and the would-be purchaser would be more likely to find suitable animals in that locality than elsewhere, though the

London and Birmingham dealers could no doubt produce anything that might be required.

Owing to the variety of surroundings that I have named, the black and tan terrier is scarcely a dog that can be recommended for the household. Whether there is anything particularly attractive for the dog stealer in him I cannot say, but I have doubts on the matter, for at least three of my friends who resided in suburban London owned very nice black and tan terriers, and sooner or later the three of them rose on three separate mornings and found themselves three dogless individuals. Their "black and tans" had been stolen, nor were they recovered, and one of the three friends, who liked the variety very much indeed, had a second of the strain stolen. So he got an Irish terrier, which remains with him to this day. Possibly the local thieves couple the Irish dogs with Irish politics, and sensibly enough consider them best left alone.

There are three clubs established to look after the well-being of the black and tan terrier, one arising from the ashes of the original body and established in 1892, and called "The Black and Tan Terrier Club of England," I presume to distinguish it from another club which has its headquarters in Scotland, and has but recently (1893) been established.

The third is the "Manchester or Black and Tan Terrier Club," likewise organised during 1893.

From what I have written it will be surmised that this terrier is one of the most difficult varieties to judge properly and with satisfaction, for not only are the colours and markings to be taken into consideration, but sufficient knowledge is required to detect whether the dog is indebted to Nature alone for her perfections or whether art has been her assistant.

The description and points of the black and tan terrier as adopted by the English club are as follows; they are pretty much the same as those of the Manchester club, the chief difference being that the latter limit their weight to 18lb.

"*Head.*—Long, flat, and narrow, level and wedge-shaped, without showing cheek muscles, well filled up under the eyes, with tapering tightly lipped jaws and level teeth.

"*Eyes.*—Very small, sparkling, and dark, set fairly close together, and oblong in shape.

"*Nose.*—Black.

"*Ears.*—Cropped and standing perfectly erect, if uncropped, small, and V-shaped, hanging close to the head above the eye.

"*Neck and Shoulders.*—The neck should be fairly long, and tapering from the shoulders to the

head, with sloping shoulders, the neck being free from throatiness, and slightly arched at the occiput.

"*Chest.*—Narrow but deep.

"*Body.*—Moderately short and curving upwards at the loin; ribs well sprung; back slightly arched at the loin and falling again at the joining of the tail to the same height as the shoulders.

"*Legs.*—Must be quite straight, set on well under the dog and of fair length.

"*Feet.*—More inclined to be cat than hare footed.

"*Tail.*—Moderate length, and set on where the arch of the back ends, thick where it joins the body, tapering to a point, and not carried higher than the back.

"*Coat.*—Close, smooth, short and glossy.

"*Colour.*—Jet black, and rich mahogany tan, distributed over the body as follows: On the head the muzzle is tanned to the nose, which with the nasal bone is jet black; there is also a bright spot on each cheek, and above each eye, the under jaw and throat are tanned, and the hair *inside* the ear is of the same colour. The fore legs tanned up to the knee with black lines (pencil marks) up each toe, and a black mark (thumb mark) above the foot. *Inside* the hind legs tanned, but divided with black at the hock joint, and under the tail also

tanned, and so is the vent, but only sufficiently to be easily covered by the tail; also slightly tanned on each side of chest. Tan *outside* of hind legs, commonly called breeching, a serious defect. In all cases the black should not run into the tan, or *vice versâ*, but the division between the two colours should be well defined.

"*General Appearance.*—A terrier, calculated to take his own part in the rat pit, and not of the whippet type.

"*Weight.*—Not exceeding 7lb.; not exceeding 16lb.; not exceeding 20lb."

Scale of Points.

	Value.		Value.
Head	20	Tail	5
Eyes	10	Colour and markings	15
Ears	5	General appearance (including terrier quality)	15
Legs	10		
Feet	10		
Body	10		
	65		35

Grand Total, 100.

It may be interesting to compare the above with what Mr. Henry Lacy suggested eight or nine years ago, and what was considered good when he wrote would undoubtedly be considered so now.

Of late I have noticed that there is a tendency to

breed the black and tan terrier too much of the whippet and Italian greyhound stamp, with tucked-up loins, arched back, and long feet. With such defects, have come round, full, glaring eyes, instead of the smart, piercing, almond-shaped orbs which ought to be part and parcel of every terrier, whether kept as a companion or as a vermin destroyer. Breeders ought at once to check this tendency, which can easily be done by refusing to use such dogs and bitches in their kennels as are likely to perpetuate defects so glaring and mischievous. So recently as the Liverpool Show of 1894, in conversation with an old and successful exhibitor of black and tan terriers, I had my attention drawn to these prevailing weaknesses, although the variety was not well-represented at that exhibition. Unterrier-like specimens, for the most part, took the leading prizes there.

Our dog-loving cousins in America do not appear to have shown any great affection for the black and tan terrier, nor have the few imported, chiefly by Dr. Foote, of New York, attracted any particular attention when they were benched. Perhaps on the other side of the Atlantic the natives do not possess sufficient knowledge of the breed to fully appreciate the rich colour and correct markings of this, to say the least, peculiar terrier.

Before closing the chapter allusion must be made to the "blue" or slate-coloured terriers which are occasionally produced from this variety, though the parents may be correctly marked themselves. Such "sports" are in reality as well bred as the real article, and are found of all sizes, perhaps more commonly amongst the "toys" and the small-sized specimens than amongst the larger ones. Some are entirely "blue" or slate coloured, others have tan markings. In certain Lancashire towns they are far from uncommon, and have little value set upon them, nor are they acknowledged on the show bench at the present time. Still, at two or three of the earlier canine exhibitions special classes were provided for these "blue terriers," and once or twice in London a fair entry was obtained.

Mr. Thomson Gray, in his "Dogs of Scotland," mentions a dog called the Blue Paul, and earlier writers had also drawn attention to the same animal. I certainly refuse to acknowledge him as a variety, and consider him identical with the "blue terrier' bred from "black and tans." Some specimens described may have been larger, stronger, and generally coarser than a perfect black and tan terrier ought to be, but such is not sufficient distinction to make them a distinct variety. There are many well bred black and tan terriers up to 30lb.

weight and over, and I have seen more than one "blue" dog bred from such, and what Mr. Thomson Gray would no doubt have considered "a find" as one of the last of the race of the so-called Blue Paul. Some time or other a fancier had a terrier called Paul, and it being a celebrity in its line, which was to kill rats and fight, and being "blue" in colour was called "Blue Paul" to distinguish it from other eminent dogs bearing a similar name. At least, such is my idea of the origin of the name, notwithstanding how I may upset local historians and others who have said Paul Jones gave the dog its name, having brought a specimen home on his return from one of his piratical expeditions.

Arthur Wardle

CHAPTER V.

THE FOX TERRIER.

THE popularity of the fox terrier is undoubted. He is seen running at large in the streets of our cities and towns; in country places he abounds; and go where you will half a dozen fox terriers are to be found for each specimen of any other variety of the canine race. Clubs are established to promote his efficiency and to add to his beauty. There is a so-called parent club, and there are a dozen minor affairs of the same kind, local and otherwise. The fox terrier has a journal solely to look after its interests, for in the *Fox Terrier Chronicle* the claims of the little dog are supported. Then the fox terrier has a special stud book; and a volume devoted entirely to this dog's history and description has been published, and met with unusual success; the former edited by Mr. Hugh Dalziel and published at 170, Strand, the latter in its second edition—"A History and Description, with Reminiscences, of the Fox Terrier," published by Horace Cox, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Again, almost every man and woman who knows a St. Bernard from a mastiff confess to the impeachment that they are "rare good judges of a fox terrier," and any exhibitor or other individual with fifty or a hundred pounds in his pocket to lay out on dogs, can so expend that sum and join one of the clubs, and he will have a fair chance of being remunerated as a judge of the breed, and so become qualified (?) to aid in that capacity at any show to which he may be appointed.

There was a time when there were scarcely a score of men who knew a good fox terrier when they saw one; now, if one believes all that is told, prime judges of the variety are to be found in thousands. That once famous exhibitor Mr. Thomas Wootten, of Nottingham, has lived to see this, and so has Mr. Gibson, who a few years since had such a fine kennel of terriers at Brokenhurst; but Mr. J. H. Murchison, Mr. S. W. Smith, Mr. Cropper, with others, the best judges of the variety to be found a quarter of a century ago, have gone the way of all flesh, and so have not had the misfortune to outlive their reputation.

However, I shall not anticipate matters, but before dealing with the modern fox terrier must say something about his early history. When terriers were first used for unearthing the fox there is no

record to tell, and no doubt our earliest dogs of this breed were utilised for a variety of purposes, and trained to kill rats and other vermin as well as to tackle the fox and badger, and perhaps the otter.

It was not, however, until towards the close of the past century, or the early part of the present one, that the name of the fox terrier began to be adopted, his present popularity commenced less than thirty years ago. In the "Sporting Dictionary" 1803, we are told that "since fox hunting is so deservedly and universally popular in every country where it can be enjoyed, these faithful little animals have become so exceedingly fashionable that few stables of the independent are seen without them. Four and five guineas is no great price for a handsome, well-bred terrier." If the fox terrier was fashionable then, how much more so is he at the present time, when a couple of hundred sovereigns is by no means an unusual price to pay for "a handsome, well-bred terrier"?

Although at this period there were terriers of all colours pretty nearly, I am of opinion the fox terrier was originally black and tan. In Daniel's "Rural Sports" (1801), S. Elmer, the artist, draws us such a one, and I have in my possession a very rare engraving, "The Fox Terrier," from an original

picture by De Wilde, published August 4, 1806, by Laurie and Whittle, 53, Fleet-street, London.

This is a black and tan dog, somewhat ragged in coat, which, however it may be inclined to be wavy, must in reality be as smooth as many of the ordinary fox terriers of the present day. He has drop ears, a "docked" or shortened tail, and capital legs and feet and nice bone; about 18lb. in weight, lacking character somewhat, but bearing in all but colour a resemblance to the present terrier dog. In some of the terriers shown twenty years ago I have often seen dogs very much of the shape and style of this terrier as De Wilde has drawn him. I reproduced the engraving in my volume on the Fox Terrier, already alluded to.

In Bingley's "Memoirs of British Quadrupeds" (1809) two terriers are beautifully etched by Howitt. In a copy of this excellent work now lying on my library table the plates are coloured. One of the dogs, wire-haired, is a kind of dark blue and tan in hue, with semi-prick ears, and an uncut tail; the other, with erect ears, is smooth coated and black and tan, both rich in colour, less than 20lb. in weight each, and likely enough from their appearance to kill either fox, rat, or weasel. As a fact, the wire-haired terrier has just given the finishing shakes, which have extinguished the last sparks of life in a

foulmart, whilst the smooth dog, more in the back ground, is evidently growling and snarling at his mate for having had the little bit of work all to himself. The admired author of the book says :

" This dog has its name of terrier or terrarius from its usually subterraneous employment in forcing foxes and other beasts of prey out of their dens, and, in former times, driving rabbits from their burrows (*sic*). It is generally an attendant upon every pack of foxhounds, and is the determined enemy of all kinds of vermin—such as weasels, foulmarts, rats, &c. The terrier is a fierce, keen, and hardy animal, and will encounter even the badger, from which he sometimes meets with very severe treatment. A well-trained and veteran dog, however, frequently proves more than a match for that powerful animal. Some terriers are rough and others smooth haired They are generally reddish brown or black, of a long form, short legged, and strongly bristled about the muzzle."

The Rev. William Daniel tells us little about fox terriers, though he recommends that when young they should not be entered to the badger, " for," he says, " they do not understand shifting like old ones, and, if good for anything, would probably go boldly up to the badger and be terribly bitten ; for this reason, if possible, they should be entered to young

foxes. . . . With respect to the digging of foxes which hounds run to ground, if the hole be straight and earth slight, follow it, and in following the hole, by keeping below its level, it cannot be lost; but in a strong earth it is best to let the terrier fix the fox in an angle of it, and a pit be then sunk as near to him as can be. A terrier should always be kept at the fox, who otherwise may move, and in loose ground dig himself further in; in digging keep plenty of room, and take care to throw the earth where it may not have to be moved again. Huntsmen, when near the fox, will sometimes put a hound into the earth to draw him; this answers no other purpose than to cause the dog a bad bite, which a few minutes' more labour would render unnecessary; or, if the fox must be drawn by a hound, first introduce a whip, which the fox will seize, and the hound will then draw him out more readily."

The "Sportsman's Cabinet," published in two volumes in 1803-4, two years after the first volume of Daniel's "Rural Sports" appeared, contains an engraving by Scott from a spirited painting by Reinagle. Here we have three terriers, one of which is white, with marks on his head and a patch at the set on of stern. This is a wire-haired dog, with a docked tail and erect ears, showing traces of a bull-terrier cross from the shape of the skull and

in his general character. Another, evidently a white dog, is disappearing from sight in an earth, whilst the third appears to be a dark coloured dog, with a broad white collar and white marks on his muzzle; his ears are likewise erect. All will pass muster as fox terriers, and if a little wide in chest for modern fancy or prevailing fashion, they are strong-jawed and appear eager for the fray.

The writer in the "Sportsman's Cabinet" (two handsome volumes, originally published at seven guineas), after alluding to the different strains of terriers, says: "The genuine and lesser breed of terrier is still preserved uncontaminate amongst the superior order of sportsmen, and constantly employed in a business in which his name, his size, his fortitude, persevering strength, and invincible ardour all become so characteristically and truly subservient, that he may justly be said 'to labour cheerfully in his vocation;' this is in his emulous and exulting attendance upon the foxhounds, where, like the most dignified and exulting personage in a public procession, though last, he is not the least in consequence."

The same writer goes on to say that the white pied bitch is the dam of a wonderful progeny, most of which have been sold at high prices, "seven recently for one and twenty guineas, and these

are as true a breed of the small sort as any in England."

A pleasing, if rather ponderous, eulogy on the fox terrier, and one which most members of the fox terrier clubs at the present day should fully appreciate, though they would scarcely consider their choicest puppies well sold at three guineas apiece.

Still, in their lines, our terrier had admirers quite as ardent ninety or a hundred years ago as is the case now. Then masters of foxhounds were extremely particular in their selection, requiring in their terriers at the same time strength, intelligence, and gameness. Another author about that period tells us that the black, and black and tanned, or rough wire-haired pied are preferred, as those inclining to a reddish colour are sometimes in the clamour of the chase taken for the fox, and halloaed to as such.

As I have mentioned at length so many writers on terriers, allusion must again be made to Mr. Delabere Blaine, who, in 1840, published his "Encyclopædia of Rural Sports," which no doubt gave the late Mr. J. H. Walsh his idea of his "Rural Sports," which followed some fifteen years later. Blaine provides much nice reading and useful information in his immense volume, and, amongst other

illustrations, gives us a team of terriers attacking a badger. Some of these little dogs are white with markings, others being whole coloured, dark pepper and salts, or black and tans. This writer, thus early, laments that "the occupation of the fox terrier is almost gone, for the fox is less frequently dug out than formerly, and it was thus only that the terrier was of use, either to draw the fox or to inform the digger by his baying of his whereabouts. So his occupation being gone, he is dispensed with by most masters of hounds of the new school." Blaine proceeds to say that there are two prominent varieties of the terrier, rough and smooth, the first named appear to have been more common in Scotland and the north, "the rigours of a more severe climate being favourable to a crisped and curled coat." One of Blaine's terriers is neither more nor less than a bull terrier, bearing the orthodox brindled or brown patch on one eye, and its ears are cut.

Others, too, adopted the same ideas as Blaine, or at any rate similar ones, just as Taplin, in his "Sporting Dictionary," and the author of the "Sportsman's Repository," had done those of writers who preceded them.

The reasons hold good now in 1894 that were so admirably set forth then, but even fewer terriers

are used with packs of hounds than when Blaine wrote, and, unless under exceptional circumstances, a master will leave the fox, which has contrived to get safely to ground, with his mask safe and his brush intact, if a little bedraggled. With an increasing love of hunting, so apparent during the past century, there was no wonder the terrier came to have consideration with some men little inferior to that bestowed on the hound himself. Pretty nearly each hunting country held its own particular strain, and that these were for the most part dark in colour (usually black and tan), that which has been read in these introductory pages, I think, forms fair evidence. That three varieties were common, large, medium, and small in size, too, is apparent, and that such were both smooth and rough or wire-haired; but how they were originally produced there is no evidence to show.

The early-time terriers were bred for work and not for ornament, and, unless they would go to ground after the manner of the ferret, their heads would not be kept long out of the huge butt of water in the stableyard. Rats they had to kill, and, unhappily, often enough cats too; but fox terriers were less seldom used to work as spaniels or retrievers than is the case to-day. Our ancestors believed in each dog having its own vocation: the

setter to set, the pointer to point, the spaniel to beat the coverts, and the terrier to make pilgrimages underground. Nor did they condescend to train the latter to run after rabbits, as in modern coursing matches; and they took for the most part the bull terrier to bait the badger and perform in the rat pit.

"A dash of bulldog blood" was always said to improve the pluck of a terrier (it certainly does not add to his elegance of form), and so no doubt came the brindle marks on some few of the modern fox terriers. Careful crossing has almost effaced the first named, now considered a blemish, and in its place the rich tan and black, or hound markings, have been introduced. Originally these gaudy colours were produced by some beagle blood, which, I fancy, came to be infused about thirty-five years ago. The large, flapping, almost hound-like, ears which still occasionally crop up, and were excessively common twenty years back, likewise suggest this beagle cross, and I have no doubt, from a modern black and tan terrier and a hound-marked pure beagle, careful selection would in very few generations produce a fox terrier with a black and tan head and a patch on the body or at the root of the stern. Of a whilom champion a well-known admirer of the variety was wont to declare, "she had ears like a blacksmith's apron."

An excessive size of the aural appendages is not an attribute of the terrier proper, any more than are the hound markings. I am inclined to believe that if ever there was an original terrier he had semi-erect ears, which, standing quite upright at times, were, when their owner came to be at work, thrown back into the hair of the neck, which for purposes of protection Nature provided stronger and more profuse there than on any other part of the body. To a great extent fancy has outdone Nature in this respect, and few of the terriers seen winning on the benches now have that strong, muscular, hair-protected neck required for thorough workers. Neatness and quality are sought. In nine cases out of ten where a dog show man possesses a fox terrier with a greater profusion of hair on the neck than elsewhere on the body, it would be taken off in order that a neatness and cleanness there would better attract the eye of the judge.

The popularity of the fox terrier commenced to make itself apparent some thirty years or so ago, and during the decade which immediately followed that date its progress in the estimation of the people was phenomenal. Those days are still spoken of as the "good old times," and so long as a dog was white, with a patch of black or brown or tan on him—even brindle was not then considered

disqualification—weighed anything between 11lb. and 30lb., and had his tail docked, he was called a fox terrier, and sold as such. He had a pedigree made for the occasion perhaps. And if his ears were too big, they could be sliced down, as they sometimes were, and if they stood up erect instead of dropping, they could be cut underneath, and often were, and made to hang in the orthodox fashion.

The British public had not then learned to distinguish between one dog and another, long heads, straight legs, round feet, and other important essentials were considered secondary considerations when placed against an evenly-marked "black and tan" head—"tortoiseshell headed" a clerical friend called my little terrier, and he thought he had made a good joke, too. With the multitude came, for once at least, wisdom; the youngsters studied from their elders, hob-nobbed with fanciers, and so by degrees obtained an inkling as to the requirement and appearance of a perfect terrier, or one as nearly perfect as possible. Any kind of rubbish almost could have been palmed off as the genuine article twenty-five years since; but a difference prevails now.

Go to a dog show to-morrow, and eighteen out of every twenty persons you meet (ladies of course excepted) will argue with you as to the relative

merits of this dog and about the defects of that one. They wonder at your presumption, perhaps, as you give your opinion against theirs; why, they will even talk to the judge himself, and tell him where he has done wrong, and how that terrier ought to have won and the actual winner only been placed third. Further inquiry might elicit the fact that the person so laying down the law was an interested party, and had shown a dog (in the same class as that in which he was criticising the awards) as long on the legs and as defective in ribs and loins as a whippet, and was highly indignant that it had not won the cup.

I have known a man to judge fox terriers who had never bred one in his life, had never seen a fox in front of hounds, had never seen a terrier go to ground, had never seen either otter, weasel, or foulmart outside the glass case in which they rested on the wall in a bar parlour, and had not even seen a terrier chase a rabbit. His slight experience of working a terrier had been obtained at a surreptitious badger bait in the stable of a beerhouse, and a violent attack on a dozen mangy rats by a mongrel terrier in an improvised pit in the bedroom of the landlord of the same hostel. However, such things are not so now, and the popularity of the fox terrier is as great as ever it was.

As I have said, a commencement of the extraordinarily popular career of the modern fox terrier was made thirty years ago. At that time few dog shows had been held, the first one of all, in 1859 at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Needless is it to say that there was no class for fox terriers then, nor was there at Birmingham, Leeds, and Manchester, following in successive years. Of course in the variety class for terriers, a few that had run with hounds were entered, but the first division ever arranged in which they were to compete only with their own variety was instituted at the North of England second exhibition of sporting and other dogs, held in Islington Agricultural Hall, June, 1862. Here a class for fox terriers headed the catalogue; there were twenty entries, and the winner of the first prize was Trimmer, a dog without pedigree, and shown by the late Mr. Harvey Bayly, then of Ickwell House, Biggleswade, later master of the Rufford. If we mistake not, this was a coarsish-looking, workmanlike dog, hound tan and black marked, whose strain was that of the Oakley terriers, the kennels of which were not far away from Mr. Bayly's residence.

In 1862, when what is now the Birmingham National Exhibition was held at the Old Wharf in Broad-street, there was a class for "White and Other Smooth-haired English Terriers, except Black

and Tan." Several fox terriers were exhibited, and out of a class of dogs containing twenty-four entries, all the prizes went to the then so-called new variety; the leading honour being taken by Jock, exhibited by Mr. Thomas Wootton, of Nottingham, Mr. Bayly being second with Trap, whilst Mr. Stevenson (Chester) was third with Jack. In bitches, Mr. Wootton was second with Venom, and a Mrs. Mawes first, with a white bitch called Pepper, that afterwards went to Lieutenant-Colonel Clowes, of Worcester.

Here, then, did the fox terriers first attract public attention, and so much was this the case that the following year, viz., 1863, the Birmingham Committee had provided two classes for them, though a similar thing had been done at two shows held in London in March and May, also in 1863.

At this period there was an opening for a popular dog; the fox terrier availed himself of the opportunity, the public gladly accepted his enterprise in so doing, and his progress from the stable and the servants' hall to the drawing-room was rapid.

At the Birmingham shows between 1864 and 1866, three of the great celebrities of those days appeared, viz., Old Jock, Old Trap, and Old Tartar, and the blood of one or the other is to be found in all the best strains at the present time. Of the

first-named he was said to have been born in 1859 and bred either by Capt. Percy Williams, master of the Rufford, or by Jack Morgan, huntsman with the Grove. He was about 18lb. in weight, rather high in the leg, and not unlike some of the modern stamp, though with better sprung ribs and not so upright in shoulders; modern judges would call him loaded in the latter respect. He had nice ears, was a well-made, symmetrical terrier, and was said to have run two seasons with the Grove Hounds. Amongst the show people of that day when he was doing all his winning, and had been purchased for his weight in silver, which would be about £60, he bore the reputation of being soft, and unable to kill rats.

Tartar was a more bull terrier-like dog, with very small ears, most symmetrical in make, short in head, and the very antipodes of Jock. In colour he was white, with a small mark of pale tan over one eye. He weighed 17lb., was said to be a very game, determined dog, and he looked it. Mr. Stevenson had bred him at Chester about 1862, and Tartar was pedigreeless. He was not much worse for that, for the pedigrees of all these early terriers are quite unreliable, anyhow. In the early sixties Jock and Tartar were the acknowledged champions, won all the first prizes, and were considered to be most

valuable animals. Jock I have written fetched about £60, Tartar sold for £30, after being advertised in the *Field* for some time for less money.

Old Trap, the third of the "pillars," is also of doubtful pedigree. The "Kennel Club Stud Book" says: "Mr. J. H. D. Bayly purchased him of Mr. Cockayne, then kennel man to the Oakley Hounds, and later at the Tickham kennels. Mr. Cockayne bought him from a groom of Mr. Isted's, well known in the Pytchley Hunt." Mr. Luke Turner, one of our very oldest admirers of the fox terrier, believes Trap's sire was a dog called Tip, owned by Mr. Hitchcock, a miller in Leicester. This dog bore a reputation for extraordinary gameness, and was the favourite sire used by all the sporting characters in the district. The coachman of Mr. C. Arkwright, then master of the Oakley, put a bitch to this dog Tip, and the result of the alliance was Trap.

The late Rev. T. O'Grady informed the writer that Trap's dam was a heavily marked fox terrier—*i.e.*, one with an unusual amount of black and tan colour on her body and head, and Mr. O'Grady's story was corroborated by the late Mr. S. W. Smith, who for many years was one of the leading authorities on the fox terrier.

Old Trap never realised a big sum, £25, when

in the sere and yellow he was purchased by Mr. Murchison, being the most he ever brought. Trap was a 17lb. dog, had a pale or mealy tan-coloured head, and a black mark on one side down the saddle, thus giving rise to the expression "a Trap marked" dog or bitch, as the case might be. His head was terrier-like, and of unusual length from the eyes to the nose, whilst his upper jaw was peculiarly powerful. His expression and brightness were much improved by his beautifully placed and perfectly coloured eyes. The ears, small in size, were nicely shaped, and sometimes, not always, well carried, for he had a habit of throwing them backwards, a peculiarity inherited by some of his descendants even as far as the third and fourth generations. He was a little too long in the body, and not nearly so elegantly formed in ribs, neck, hindquarters, shoulders, and elsewhere, as either of the terriers previously mentioned. His fore legs and feet were fairly good, he had more than an inclination to be cow-hocked, and his coat was a trifle long and at times rather too open, though generally of good texture.

Both Tartar and Old Jock, well nigh invincible on the show bench, had little check in their careers, which extended in the case of the former over eight years, and in that of the latter through four years

only, whilst I believe Trap was not shown more than half a dozen times, his best performance being when he came second to Jock at Birmingham in 1862.

That extraordinary bitch Grove Nettle should be mentioned here, for to her quite as much as to any one of the couple and a half of terriers already named is due a share in the present production. Bred in 1862 by W. Merry, huntsman to the Grove Hounds, there does not appear to be any mystery as to her pedigree, she being by the Grove Tartar from the Rev. W. Handley's Sting. Nettle was a prettily shaped, tan-headed bitch, with a black mark on her side, a rather long, wavy coat, almost inclined to be broken haired. The Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, her owner, said "the difficulty was to keep her above ground." Another good judge said "there was not a more useful animal in the show when she was exhibited in the champion class at Birmingham in 1868," and he further described her as rather long in the body, and although possessing immense bone, not losing one iota in quality. At the Kennel Club, Cleveland-row, may be seen all that remains of this grand bitch, for she is there set up in a case, looking as hideous and unlike that which she was in nature as "stuffed" dogs do nine times out of ten.

Following such dogs as the above came Tyrant from Beverley, bred by Harry Adams, and shown by Mr. G. Booth and others, as good a terrier as I ever saw, all white, as game as they could be made, and a rare sire to boot; Venture, the famous Chance and Risk, of Mr. Gamon's; Mr. Sydenham Dixon's Quiz; Mr. Whitton's Badger all being by him, and as good terriers as man need possess. Mr. Sarsfield's bitch, Fussy, bred by Mr. H. C. Musters; Mr. L. Turner's Myrtle; Gadfly; Shepherd's Lille; Fan, and X. L., both bred by Mr. W. Allison, then residing at Cotswold; Satire, Pilgrim's May, Mr. Bassett's Spot, Nectar, Trinket; Mr. Chaplin's Venom, were all great terriers about this time. Following them came Mac II., Hornet, Bellona, Trimmer, Vanity, Olive, with Foiler claimed by Mr. Gibson, of Brokenhurst, at Birmingham, in 1874, for £100, where he had been placed second to Tyke, who later on, though a dog with a brindled mark on his head, did a great deal of winning. The latter, when the property of Mr. F. J. Astbury, may be said to have monopolised nearly all the first prizes on the show bench until the dreaded "Rattler" came forward, and he, when the property of Mr. James Fletcher, of Stoneclough, and under the careful guidance of Mr. G. Hellewell, pretty well ruled the roast, especially at the north country shows, and so

we are brought down pretty much to the present generation.

There had been favoured strains of fox terriers kept at many of the hound kennels; Mr. Slingsby, at Scriven Park, Yorkshire, had them, so had Mr. Donville Poole, Marbury Hall, Shropshire; Sir Watkin Wynne, in Wales, and Lord Hill, in Shropshire. The Rev. John Russell, too, had a good strain; Mr. Cheriton, likewise, in the West of England; Mr. Ffrance, in Cheshire; the Rufford; the Tynedale; the Grove; the Old Berkeley; Mr. Farquharson in Dorsetshire; the Duke of Beaufort, the Hon. T. W. Fitzwilliam, Ben Morgan, Will Goodall, George Beers, Lord Henry Bentinck, Burton, Constable, in Lincolnshire; Belvoir, Albrighton, Atherton, the Duke of Rutland, and the Brocklesby hunt, all had terriers of their own, which were valued highly, and to them one way and another are we indebted for the modern fox terrier.

One strain has, or at any rate should have, improved another, until an ideal and perfect fox terrier had been reached. But I am afraid the result has not, so far, been quite so satisfactory as it might have been. With all the material at hand one would have considered it easy enough to breed almost perfect fox terriers to order. Such is certainly not the case, and, although the multitude

of breeders have given us a large number of second and third rate animals, I am almost afraid to state that those really first-class are not to be found in even as great numbers as was the case over twenty years ago. For instance, where could we now obtain two such entries of "champions" as appeared at the Crystal Palace in 1870? In dogs Trimmer was first, Jock, then being past his best, came second to him, and behind them were Old Trap, Rival, Harrison's Jocko, Tyrant, Hornet, Tartar, the Marquis of Huntley's Bounce, Quiz, and, last but by no means least, Old Chance. Nor were the bitches much less high class. Fussy was first, Themis second, Grove Nettle reserve, and following were Pilgrim's Gem, the Marquis of Huntley's Mischief, Nichol's Frisk, J. Statter's Kate, Sale's Nectar, and Gamon's Lively. Now I think he would be more than a bold man who would say he could pick out a score of terriers now, at the beginning of 1894, to match or equal those "giants," which all appeared in one show so far back as 1870. Such being the case the question comes, is fox terrier breeding a failure, or is the art of successful mating played out?

Exhibitors like Mr. T. Wootten, of Nottingham, the late Mr. J. H. Murchison, Mr. J. Gibson, and one or two others must be looked upon as the pioneers of

the race, and they have been followed by Mr. Luke Turner, Leicester; Messrs. Clarke, of Nottingham; Mr. J. C. Tinne, Mr. F. Redmond, the late Mr. F. Burbidge, the Messrs. Vicary, and many others whose names need not be mentioned here, for there are more breeders of fox terriers in the country than there are days in the year, and fashion changes in terriers, if not with each season, at any rate pretty regularly.

Not so long ago the cobby type found favour, now the craze lies in the opposite direction, leggy, stiff, stilty, flat-sided, upright shouldered dogs being very much in evidence on the show bench, though I should like the judges in all cases to stick to one type, which they do not do. Take dogs like Mr. F. Redmond's D'Orsay, his Digby Grand, and until recently his Despoiler, all animals of a different type, still from the same kennels, and all winners. D'Orsay appears to have taken the place of Mr. Clarke's Champion Result as the chief winner of his day, but he is a dog I never cared for at all, his ears are most indifferently carried, he is stiff and stilty, and his shoulders are to my idea badly put on; he is a "corky" little dog. Digby Grand was first shown by Mr G. Raper, a game, determined, hardy-looking terrier of the old stamp; a little finer in muzzle and he would have been a Tyrant, still the

best terrier of the trio. Despoiler is, on the other hand, a dog with an unduly long head, small, pig-like eyes, and a bad expression—by no means in the first rank. There have in fact been few really first class fox terriers produced during the past two years or so, the Vicarys, from near Newton Abbot, having with few exceptions produced the best. Vesuvienne was the best of them for a long time, and may be so yet, but she has been followed by Vengo, Venio, Vice Regal (sold to Mr. S. J. Stephens, of Acton, for £470), Vicety, and others. I should say that at the present time, as has been the case for three years, this Devonshire kennel has been by far the most successful in producing winners, and they are of a stamp likely to be as useful at work as on the bench, and I know the Vicarys do not pamper their dogs in any way.

However, it was Mr. J. H. Murchison, of London, who gave the greatest impetus to the fox terrier as a show dog, he commencing to keep a kennel on a large scale about 1869. His dogs were kept at Titchmarsh, Thrapston, Northamptonshire; they were under the care of the late Mr. S. W. Smith, who at one time had 200 fox terriers, including, of course, puppies, in his kennels. For a long time Mr. Murchison won almost all the leading prizes, and whenever he saw or heard of a dog likely to

be better than any of his own, he would purchase it. Trimmer, Bellona Vandal, Pincers, Old Jock, Trap, Grove Nettle, all belonged to him, and the three last he obtained when their show days were over in order to allow them to live quietly and well cared for to the end of their time. But with all the money Mr. Murchison expended on his dogs, it was far below the amount that has been paid to found a kennel at the present time.

A short time ago an interesting note appeared in the *Fox Terrier Chronicle*, relative to the formation of a kennel of terriers, and, being evidently inspired, is worth reproduction. Mr. S. J. Stephens, of Acton, was desirous of becoming an exhibitor and breeder of prize fox terriers, and at the Fox Terrier Club's Show at Oxford, in the autumn of 1892, he decided to purchase, if possible, the five bitches, Kate Cole and Ethel Newcome, belonging to Mr. J. C. Tinne; Vicety and Valteline, from Messrs. Vicary, and Pamphlet from Messrs. Castle and Shannon.

"Mr. Tinne was first asked what he would take for his brace of bitches, and replied, £500. Mr. Stephens offered four. Mr. Tinne then altered his mind, and withdrew Kate Cole, but said he would part with Ethel for £150, and two of her pups by Vis-à-vis. Mr. Stephens made another

proposal, which was accepted; he obtained one pup out of this litter, and another out of a litter by Stipendiary. At Shrewsbury show Mr. Stephens bought Vicety and Valteline from Mr. Vicary, and from Messrs. Castle and Shannon he got Pamphlet. To Mr. Clouting he gave £100 for Science, which won several prizes at the Crystal Palace, and beat Despoiler, under Mr. E. M. Southwell. The idea then occurred to Mr. Stephens that he would like Stipendiary, so he wired to Mr. Taylor, of Bridgnorth, for his price, which was £200, and that was promptly paid. Having now acquired some good bitches, Valteline among them, and a famous stud dog, Mr. Stephens thought he would like a great show dog, so he did not leave Mr. Vicary alone till he bought Vice Regal. The next purchase was Charlton Verdict. At the last sale of Mr. F. Burbidge's fox terriers in the spring of 1893, Hunton Justice was knocked down to Mr. Stephens for £84. He made himself a limit of £2000 to set up a first-rate kennel, and the last time he totted down the cost of his purchases, they came to a few pounds under £1800. He told us himself that the first week he advertised his stud dogs, he received £40 in fees." Since that time Mr. Stephens says he has had no reason to regret, even from the purely pecuniary point of view, the

big investment he made in fox terriers, and the fee of £10 he obtains for Vice Regal is almost an unheard of sum where the use of a terrier is concerned.

How different this is from the manner in which the writer and others have formed their kennels. Mine cost me about £25 all told, and from Riot, a bitch by Old Trap (or said to be), bought for £5, Crack (brother to Trimmer), purchased for £15, and the cost of a stud fee or two, I formed a very fair kennel indeed, and bred dogs which did far more than their share of winning, including at least a couple that were about the best of their day. Crack I sold for £5 more than I gave for him, then purchased Mac II. for £16, good enough to win the first and cup at Birmingham, beating all the cracks of the day, in 1871, got fresh blood from him, and a certain amount of notoriety in addition.

But the prices of terriers have advanced since that time, one worth £10 then would probably fetch £100 or more now, for the very reason that more prizes are to be won with fox terriers, and if at Birmingham and other big shows in the open classes less money is offered now than then, the specialist club shows make up for the deficiency with supernumerary classes and special prizes. For instance, at the show held at Oxford, recently

alluded to, Mr. Tinne's bitch, Kate Cole, won £86 in prizes, Messrs. Vicary's (now Mr. Stephens') Vice Regal took £60, and altogether about £120 were awarded the Vicary's in prizes to their various dogs.

Again, far more fox terriers are bred now than was the case twenty-five years ago, indeed, when one goes carefully and seriously through the registers at the Kennel Club, the figures appear to be quite astounding. The regulation fee is 1*s.*, but it is not as a rule the custom to register a dog of any kind until it is fairly well grown, and appears likely to turn out good enough to keep; so I fancy a fair average to take will be, say, one in four born come to be "named and entered at the Kennel Club." From 1880 to the middle of 1892, no fewer than 18,000 fox terriers were registered at Cleveland-row, and assuming, as I have suggested, only one in four pupped would be sent, we have a grand total of 72,000 fox terriers bred in a little over eleven years. These are however not all, for very many more are bred and reared by people who are not exhibitors—dogs bred for hunting and other purposes—and who know nothing about shows, the Kennel Club, and registration. Taking such into consideration I should say that something approaching 9,000 fox terriers are bred in the United Kingdom each year,

and it is strange so few perfect ones are bred amongst these thousands. Surely there never was such a popular dog, and he, unlike his noble master, does not appear to become spoiled by flattery, and by the adulation of the wealthy. In manners he is the same he always was, his eyes brighten and he springs up to attention when he hears the cry "Rats!" now when he is worth £200 just as he did when he was a comparative street dog, and worth less than a five pound note.

As I have already hinted, in appearance he has changed rather; at present he is a somewhat leggy, flat-ribbed dog, and is as a rule deficient in expression and character compared with what he was in the early days. Still, Major How, of near Gloucester, shows every now and then as terrier-like dogs as the best of the older race, his Stardens Sting and Stardens King to wit. Messrs. Vicary, too, have many dogs abounding with character in their kennels, some of them, however, higher on the legs than I like. The Messrs. Clarke's champion Result and their Rachel were terriers, but this kennel has not produced much of note since I wrote the "History of the Fox Terrier," whilst another kennel, which to my mind has produced the best style of terrier of modern times, that of the late Mr. F. Burbidge, is now reckoned with the "has

beens." Hunton Baron, Hunton Honeymoon, and Hunton Bridegroom were the best of these.

It may be well to mention here that Mr. Burbidge's terriers were, consequent on the death of that good sportsman once the captain of the Surrey team of cricketers, sold by auction at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in the early spring of 1893, when 131 lots, including puppies, realised £1807 6s. 6d., an average of a trifle over £13 16s. The best prices were for Hunton Justice, 80 guineas; Hunton Tartar, 135 guineas; Hunton Brisk, 70 guineas; Scramble, 65 guineas, and 70 guineas for the puppy Hunton Squeeze. This was the greatest sale of fox terriers by auction that has yet taken place, and must be considered quite successful.

Mr. F. Redmond, St. John's Wood, has been particularly successful up to date with his terriers, and D'Orsay, already alluded to, must have proved quite a little gold mine to his owner. Mr. L. P. C. Astley, Mr. G. Raper, Mr. Jordison, Thirsk, Mr. E. Powell, jun., appear at the time I write to have more than useful strains.

Of course there are many other admirers of the fox terrier, besides those already mentioned, who have and still are showing a more compact and less racing-looking dog than most of our modern winners—Mr. J. A. Doyle, of Crickhowel, to wit;

but, after all, and taking one consideration with another, I do not like the stamp of winning modern fox terriers so well as I did that of my early days, and I know I am not quite alone in this opinion.

Whether it is worth while giving a list of what I consider to have been and are actually the best of the race since showing has introduced them to the front, is an open question. Perhaps for future reference it may be well for me to do so; at any rate, I will jot down the names of some byegone notabilities, and follow them by more modern ones. First and foremost come Old Jock, Old Trap, and Grove Nettle; Belgrave Joe must not be forgotten, for he is one of the pillars of the "Stud Book"; Mr. Murchison's grand bitch Olive; Mr. Luke Turner's short-tailed Spice; Mr. James Gibson's lovely bitch Dorcas; Mr. G. Booth's Tyrant, the white game terrier; Mr. J. Hyde's Buffet; Mr. W. Gamon's Chance, smothered in his box when going to win at Birmingham; Messrs. Clarke's Result, and Messrs. Vicary's Vesuvienne, as good a brace as the best ever bred; Mr. W. Sarsfield's little bitch Fussy; Mr. Rawdon Lee's Nimrod and Gripper; Messrs. Clarke's Rachel; Dr. Hazlehurst's Patch; Mr. F. Sale's Hornet; Mr. J. Fletcher's Rattler the "dreaded"; Mr. P. Pilgrim's May; Mr. W. N. Archer's Diamond; Mr. W. Cropper's Venture;

Mr. W. Allison's XL., by many considered to be one of the best bitches ever shown; and with Mr. Burbidge's Bloom I consider I have mentioned the best fox terriers of past generations. One or two survive, but are now past their hey-day, and I fancy, with the exception perhaps of Vesuvienne, would not have much chance of competing successfully against younger animals.

Of those at present on the bench and in their prime, personally I have no hesitation in plumping for Mr. F. Dyer's excellent bitch Lyons Sting, although on sundry occasions she has been placed much lower in the prize list than was justifiable. I remember the first time she was brought out, viz., at one of the London shows, she was barely in the prize money, and although placed so low there were men there who offered a big price for her, which both then and subsequently her owner refused. Excepting that she appears to be a little stiff when in the ring, I have no fault to find with Lyons Sting, who, in short, is equal to any fox terrier of any generation. Other good ones are Messrs. Vicary's strong, powerful dog Venio; Mr. E. M. Southwell's Sentence; Mr. Tinne's New Forest Ethel, and Kate Cole; Mr. J. B. Dale's Deputy; Hunton Honeymoon; Mr. Twyford's Biddulph Treasure; Mr. S. J. Stephens' Vice Regal and Vengo;

Mr. G. Raper's Raby Reckon; Mr. Syke's Fylde Sheriff; Mr. Astley's Dudley Stroller; Mr. W. V. H. Thomas's Compton Swell; and Mr. T. P. Whitaker's Beacon Tartress.

I think I have mentioned all the best terriers, at any rate that have flourished during my time; if there are omissions, my apologies must be made to the dogs and to their owners for any seeming neglect. In addition to the names of celebrated owners and breeders already given, the following have at one time or another bred and owned terriers of more than ordinary merit, and are considered to know a good specimen of the race when they see one: Mr. W. Arkwright, Sutton Scarsdale; Mr. T. Ashton, Leeds; Rev. C. T. Fisher, Over Kellet; Rev. Owen Smith; Mr. J. J. Pim, Ireland; Mr. J. B. Dale, Darlington; Mr. Herbert Bright, Scarborough; Mr. C. Burgess, Spilsby; Mr. J. C. Coupe (formerly of Doncaster); Mr. J. F. Scott, Carlisle; Mr. J. G. Monson, York; Mr. Theodore Bassett, Surrey; Mr. J. R. Whittle, Middlesex; Mr. A. R. Wood, Capt. Frazer, Mr. F. Waddington, Durham; Mr. Jack Terry, Mr. A. Hargreaves, Mr. J. J. Stott, Manchester; Mr. D. H. Owen, Shrewsbury; Mr. A. Ashton, Cheshire; the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, Yorkshire; Mr. T. Hopkinson, Grantham; Mr. Joe Forman, Mr. W. Hulse, Mr. C. E. Long-

more, Messrs. Castle and Shannon, Mr. C. H. Joliffe, Mr. T. Millar, Mr. F. H. Potts, Mr. G. H. Procter, Mr. F. J. Astbury, Mr. W. H. Rothwell, &c. In the United States of America, Mr. A. Belmont, jun., has not only got together a fine kennel, but in addition he imported a clever English manager, German Hopkins, to look after its inmates. Australia and New Zealand have proved themselves thoroughly English by their importations of fox terriers, and in due course we may expect to find these colonies throwing down the gauntlet to the old country in friendly rivalry on the show bench, as they have done with such success in the cricket field and on the water. Some of our French and German friends have also taken kindly to the little dog, and at many of the continental shows specimens of more than average merit are continually met with.

The following are the description and scale of points drawn up by the Fox Terrier Club, which was established in 1876, and there are several other minor clubs which adopt the same.

Description.

"*Head.*—The *skull* should be flat and moderately narrow; broader between the ears, and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much 'stop'

should be apparent; but there should be more dip in the profile, between the forehead and top jaw, than is seen in the case of a greyhound. The *ears* should be V-shaped, and rather small; of moderate thickness, and dropping forward closely to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head, like a foxhound's. The *jaw* should be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek; should be of fair punishing length, but not so as in any way to resemble the greyhound's or modern English terrier's. There should not be much falling away below the eyes; this part of the head should, however, be moderately chiselled out, so as not to go down in a straight slope like a wedge. The *nose*, towards which the muzzle must slightly taper, should be black. The *eyes* should be dark rimmed, small, and rather deep set; full of fire and life. The *teeth* should be level and strong.

"*Neck*, clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length, and gradually widening to the shoulders.

"*Shoulders*, fine at the points, long and sloping. The chest deep, but not broad.

"*Back*, short, straight, and strong, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin broad, powerful, and very slightly arched. The dog should be well ribbed up with deep back ribs, and should not be flat-sided.

"*Hind quarters*, strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch; the thighs long and powerful; hocks near the ground, the dog standing well up on them, like a foxhound, without much bend in the stifles.

"*Stern*, set on rather high, and carried gaily; but not over the back, or curled. It should be of good strength, anything approaching a pipe-stopper tail being especially objectionable.

"*Legs*, viewed in any direction, must be straight, showing little or no appearance of ankle in front. They should be large in bone throughout, the elbows working freely just clear of the side. Both fore and hind legs should be carried straight forward in travelling, the stifles not turning outwards. The feet should be round, compact, and not too large; the toes moderately arched, and turned neither in nor out. There should be no dew claws behind.

"*Coat*, should be smooth, but hard, dense, and abundant.

"*Colour*.—White should predominate. Brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance.

"*Symmetry, Size, and Character*.—The dog must present a generally gay, lively, and active appearance. Bone and strength in a small compass are essentials; but this must not be taken to

mean that a fox terrier should be cloggy, or in any way coarse. Speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the foxhound taken as a model. The terrier, like the hound, must on no account be leggy; neither must he be too short in the leg. He should stand like a cleverly-made hunter — covering a lot of ground, yet with a short back, as before stated. He will thus attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatible with the length of his body. Weight is not a certain criterion of a terrier's fitness for his work. General shape, size, and contour are the main points; and if a dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so, though, roughly speaking, it may be said he should not scale over 20lb. in show condition."

Disqualifying Points.

"*Nose*, white, cherry, or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours.

"*Ears*, prick, tulip, or rose.

"*Mouth*, much undershot or overshot."

The above points and descriptions, though carefully drawn up by a consensus of authorities, are somewhat conflicting, especially where it is stated that the teeth should be level and strong, for later on

in the disqualifying points we are told that, only for being "much undershot or overshot" should disqualification take place. Ninety-nine judges out of a hundred will disqualify a dog however little undershot he may be, and quite right too; instances where they have not done so have only occurred where the judge has failed to notice the defect. Terriers a little overshot or "pig-jawed" are not so severely treated, though, of course, a perfectly level mouth is an advantage.

The club has not issued a numerical scale of points specially for the smooth variety, and although judging thereby I believe to be a fallacy, because there is likely to be as much difference of opinion as to the number of points to be allowed separately as collectively, the following apportionment is to my idea about correct, although it differs somewhat from those compiled by other writers.

SCALE OF POINTS.

	Value.		Value.
Head, jaw, and ears ...	20	Legs and feet	15
Neck	5	Coat	10
Shoulders and chest ...	10	Size, symmetry, and character	20
Back and loin	10		
Stern and hindquarters	10		
	55		45

Grand Total, **100.**

Little additional is there now to be said as to the smooth fox terrier, and my general experience of him as a dog is, that properly trained and entered he cannot yet be beaten. Of course, there are soft-hearted fox terriers as there are pointers and setters that may be gun-shy, but such are as much the exception in one case as the other. That he is so little used in actual fox hunting is a matter to deplore. Some time ago, when reading that volume of the Badminton Library which deals with hunting, I was mightily surprised to see so little allusion to terriers. Yet the writer, the Duke of Beaufort, is a hunting man, one who loves to hear his hounds singing in their kennels at night, and is never so happy as when the favourite flowers of his pack are making it warm for bold reynard across the meadows of the Midlands. Terriers are only mentioned three times throughout the volume—in one place where they are recommended as assistants to harriers when trying along a hedgerow, again, as likely to be useful to the earthstopper, and on a third occasion as requisites for otter hunting. This neglect notwithstanding, a good fox terrier can still be useful in driving a fox from a drain, and our modern strains might do their duty as well as the best that ever ran between John o'Groats and Land's End. When once properly entered, a fox terrier never seems

happy until he gets it—the fox—driven from his lurking place underground.

Much more—very much more—could be written of the fox terrier, especially as to his work, but those who think I have not said enough must refer back to the "History of the Fox Terrier," already alluded to. That he will do his work after game underground goes without saying, and he has been trained by one of the modern electric lighting companies to assist them in a part of their business, and I cannot better close my story of the fox terrier than by copying the following from a London newspaper:

"The method adopted by the Crompton Electric Lighting Company in laying their connections consists in copper strips (technically known as the 'strip') conducted along the whole of their system in culverts underground. It is necessary to carry these strips through the culverts in lengths of about 100 yards each, and they are laid four abreast. These strips are supported on transverse bars at intervals of 10 yards. The difficulty and expense of laying these strips was a serious consideration for the company, until it occurred to the foreman of the works that a terrier might be trained to carry a guide rope along the culverts, to the end of which the strip could be attached, and then easily drawn through. He had in his possession a fox terrier

about nine months old, which he immediately began to train for the business. To induce a terrier to travel 100 yards underground is not such a very difficult task, but it must be remembered that at every 10 yards came the transverse supports, and it was necessary for her to jump over these every time until she could be depended upon to jump over every support without fail, else she was useless for the work in hand, and herein lay the great difficulty in her education. However, by patience and perseverance on the part of her master, aided by the naturally honourable disposition of Strip, perfection was reached, and she never makes a single mistake now.

"Working in the dark culverts she can be implicitly trusted to assist the company in her department, and has laid many miles of wires both in London and Brighton. And the company, recognising the value of a good servant, pay her fair wages, which she receives every Saturday morning along with other employés of the company."

CHAPTER VI.

THE WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER.

MUCH contained in the preceding chapter is applicable to the wire-haired fox terrier, for in colour, make, and shape, the two ought to be identical, though the one has a smooth close coat, the other a hard close coat and somewhat rough.

This should be hard and crisp, not too long, neither too short, but of a tough, coarse texture, finer underneath, all so close and dense that the skin cannot be seen or even felt, and, if possible, so weather and water resisting that the latter will stand on the sides like beads, and run off the whole body as it is said to do, and does, off a duck's back. There must not be the slightest sign of silkiness anywhere, not even on the head. A curly jacket, or one inclined to be so, is far better than a silky one. Indeed, some of the best coated dogs of this variety I have seen had more than an inclination to be curly—the crispest hair on the human head has usually a tendency to be so, and the

straight hair is the softer and finer. There should be some amount of longish hair on the legs, too, right down to the toes, and when there is a deficiency in the coat in this respect, one may be pretty certain that some crossed strain is in the blood of the animal so handicapped. In attempting to produce straight coats, modern breeders have gone to extremes, and, according to their nature, produced fine ones, of a texture like silk almost; these are, again, likely to be thin, and quite inadequate to keep out the water and cold. Seldom do we see a wire-haired terrier with so close and hard a jacket as some of the otter hounds possess, or even owned by the best hard-haired Irish and Scottish terriers. Straighter they may be, but harder never, and what, indeed, is straightness but a useless beauty mark?

In the kennels of the Kendal Otter Hounds there was a black and tan hound called Ragman, who ran nine seasons, who possessed the best water and weather resisting coat I ever saw on any dog. Without being long enough to assist him as a bench hound, it was simply perfect for the purpose for which it is required—protection from weather and water. Take down the ribs, along the back, under the belly, on the head, anywhere, it was all there, hard as bristles, a little softer and closer underneath

than near the surface; and I have seen that good hound swim for two, or three, or four hours maybe, come out on to the bank, shake himself, so throw the water off, roll in the meadow, and in a minute he would be as dry as the proverbial board. His coat inclined towards curliness, and, this notwithstanding, is the description of jacket that ought to be found on all wire-haired terriers. I know of none at the present day that possesses so good a one.

In judging this variety of terrier I should, without hesitation, throw out or disqualify every dog with a soft coat. The class is for "wire-haired" terriers, and anyone giving an award of any kind to one that is not as described does a triple injustice, for he dishonours the description, introduces a bad type, and proves his own incompetence. I have dwelt thus long on coat because therein lies the whole difference between the two great modern types of fox terriers.

From the time Dame Juliana Berners wrote of terriers, the varieties, rough and smooth, have grown up side by side, one man preferring the one, another the other, just as is the case now. The smooth variety has always been the more numerous —latterly the more popular, because the smarter, the more thoroughbred looking animal, and besides,

on wet days he does not take so much dirt into the house. As to gameness, Jack is as good as his master, but by reason of the denser covering to his skin, the wire-haired can stand the cold, inclement weather of our north country climate better than his cousin; still, after all, a cross-bred dog is best for the really arduous work required with foxhounds hunting in a mountainous district, and with otter hounds.

Some old engravers and painters have given us portraits of wire-haired terriers black and tan, blue grizzle and tan, pepper and salt, and of various shades in red and fawn and yellow, as well as of the present time orthodox white and marked with fawn, or black and tan. Modern fancy has developed the black and tan into a new variety, whilst the others, of whole colour, equally useful in every way, have, except in a few instances alluded to later on, gone to the wall. In various districts of North Durham and Yorkshire the wire-haired terriers appear to have been produced in greatest numbers, but Devonshire also had them in the form they were wont to be used by the Rev. John Russell, a name so familiar to every sportsman throughout the many countries where the English language is spoken. The late "Robin Hood," the *Field's* well-known coursing correspondent,

told me that even in Nottingham, supposed to be the home of the smooth variety, the "wire-hairs" were common enough when he was a boy forty-five years ago. And how visions of his early sporting days rushed before him when he told me of a terrier he had owned with an extraordinarily long head, which came from the Quorn when Sir Richard Sutton was the master. This dog was in every sense a pattern of the best we see to-day, 18lb. weight, hard coated, strong-jawed, possessing at the same time the "ferocity of the tiger" when "cats" were about, and "the gentleness of the dove" in the presence of his genial owner. Mr. C. M. Browne ("Robin Hood") believed that a majority of the Midland counties strains of wire-haired terriers sprang from this dog, which became the property of Mr. T. Wootton, who certainly had some very good ones about twenty years later.

No further proof of the gameness of the modern wire-haired terrier need be adduced than was described in the columns of the *Field* not long ago, in connection with the local otter hounds, which were hunting the River Lune, near Hornby. An otter had been marked in a tile drain, an ordinary drain pipe indeed, and to drive him one of the hunt's terriers went to ground. There was no side drain to allow him to get behind the otter, and of course to draw

Master Lutra badger fashion was impossible. However, in the end the otter was, if not actually drawn, fairly driven out of his stronghold, the plucky little terrier having actually fought his way underneath or over his enemy, and when once behind him, made the drain so uncomfortable, that the rough-and-ready notice of ejectment was acted upon. A fine otter dashed out of the drain's mouth, followed immediately by Turk, sadly bitten and bedraggled, but by no means seriously injured. This terrier, though the huntsman could give no pedigree with him, was in appearance of fashionable blood—a good-looking little fellow, about 15lb. in weight, and handsome enough to win a prize on the show bench, which he has done. Bobby Troughton, who has hunted the Kendal Otter Hounds since their establishment, says this dog Turk was the gamest and hardest terrier he ever possessed—surely a glowing testimonial for a modern show animal.

I was introduced to another particularly game wire-haired terrier a couple of years ago, whilst on a visit to a friend at Watford. This dog, Jack (Powderham Jack in the Stud Books), running about the house blind and terribly scarred, evidently being a favourite with his owner, Mr. W. H. B. Schrieber, I inquired the history of his wounds, and this was as follows: When six years old, one day

in November, Jack was put into a badger earth about 12 o'clock, and as he did not stay very long in one place, seemingly hustling the badger about underground, a bitch was sent in to assist him, with the idea that she might corner the game. As it happened there were two badgers in the earth, the bitch finding one of them not far underground, and near to where a trench was being dug. This badger, however, shifted his position, and when the bitch came out of the earth nothing, for a time, could be detected of the old dog. Then he was heard "baying" a long way in the earth, but as evening approached and it began to grow dark, all was quite quiet again.

Assistance was obtained from the neighbouring village in order that Jack should be reached if possible, and just as a relay of diggers arrived the terrier was faintly heard not far from one of the openings, and here he was found, so terribly exhausted as to be almost incapable of crawling out. He had been underground for six and a half hours, and was of course severely bitten and torn. The nature of his injuries was not however discovered till next day, when, having been taken home, surgical assistance was called in. The veterinarian gave little hopes of recovery, as Jack was so terribly punished through the lower jaw, it being likened to

a sieve, so full of open wounds was it, made by the badger's claws. The game dog had made himself a great favourite; he was carefully nursed and well cared for; during three weeks some one sat up with him nightly, and he was fed at intervals with beef tea, &c., administered by the aid of a spoon held far down below the tongue, as anything given in the usual way flowed out through the holes the badger had caused. In due course Jack recovered, but one of his eyes had been bitten through, and the sight of the other went, either through "sympathy" or by the carbolic acid used in dressing the wounds, which for a long time had seemed likely to mortify.

Now comes the extraordinary part of the story. The next day Mr. Schrieber was not able to revisit the earths, which had been duly blocked and stopped with faggots. On the second day he returned; a terrier at once went to ground and marked; spades were requisitioned, and in due course the end of the earth was reached. Here a female badger was found dead and cold; her companion whilst fighting with the terrier was captured. The badger which Jack had doubtless killed weighed 26lb., and on being skinned every bone in her chest and all her ribs were found to be broken, though she showed no outer marks excepting such as would be made by the dog's teeth, and where the latter had bruised the

flesh. On another occasion Jack found himself in an earth between two badgers, one fighting him in front, the other in the rear, but he did not flinch, and, as the diggers reached their game in less than a quarter of an hour, when they were safely bagged, the terrier was not much the worse for his unequal combat.

Powderham Jack came to Mr. Schrieber from Devonshire, he being purchased from Mr. Damarell, but Mr. P. Gilbert, near Birmingham, was supposed to be the breeder. In his early days he won several prizes on the show bench, and when grown too wide in front for the show, Mr. Schrieber obtained perhaps the gamest terrier he ever owned. During little more than the twelve months, from the time he went to Watford to when he received the terrible injuries which resulted in blindness, Jack did more than his share in the capture of twenty badgers. On his sire's side he was descended from Champion Broom and Jack Terry's Wasp, but his dam's pedigree could never be ascertained. He was never known to give tongue underground unless he had either a fox or badger in front of him.

Some of the earlier wire-haired terriers were remarkably savage and bad tempered, or perhaps it was the writer's unfortunate lot to possess such. However, about seventeen years ago I had one sent

me from Shropshire, which originally came from the huntsman of the Albrighton hounds. Anyhow, rare good-looking dog though he seemed, his excellence was sadly marred by his detestable disposition. He was never safe, and always as willing to growl at his owner as to take a piece out of the leg of a tramp or anyone else. Entered for Darlington Show at a few pounds, if he was not sold I had promised him as a present to a friend; as it happened he won the first prize and the special cup, and was at once claimed by a well-known admirer of the breed. Avenger (the dog's name) was a little high on the legs, 18lb. weight, straight in front and terrier-like in head, with a hard jacket but not much of it. I need scarcely say he did not need trimming, or "faking," to make him look his best.

Owing to some cause or other, the wire-haired fox terrier has occupied longer in popularising himself than the smooth-coated one. For years he was without a class at any of the shows, and when he became so important as to be honoured by being so provided, he was relegated to the non-sporting division! Birmingham gave him his first class in 1872, nine years subsequent to the time when the smooth variety had been prominently brought forward. Some of the Stud Books have the wire-haired fox terrier entered amongst non-sporting

dogs, sandwiched between the Pomeranians and Bedlingtons, and so he continued till 1875, whilst a little earlier the same reference volume mixes the wire-haired fox terriers with the Irish terriers. Here is reason for a delay in popularisation, which undoubtedly arose from the incompetence of some of the judges who were asked to give their opinions of the breed, and whose knowledge thereof was quite on a par with what it might be with regard to white elephants and crocodiles. My nerves never received so severe a shock at any show as they did at Curzon Hall in 1872, when the first prize for wire-haired terriers was withheld through "want of merit," though in the class was that reliable and undoubted specimen Venture, then shown by Mr. Gordon Sanderson, of Cottingham, near Hull. Mr. J. Nisbet, a reputed judge of Dandie Dinmonts, gave this foolish decision, which, however, did not lower the dog one iota in the eyes of those who knew his excellence; and Mr. W. Carrick, of Carlisle, subsequently became his owner, and made him useful in the foundation of a kennel of terriers which for excellence has not yet been surpassed.

This Venture was as good a terrier of his variety as I ever saw, without the slightest particle of bulldog appearance, built on proper lines, with a coat above the average in hardness and denseness,

and a head in length and quality of the best; it was, indeed, ill luck that the incompetence of the judge so dishonoured him by withholding the first prize and giving but the second.

Between the years 1872 and 1880 comparatively few wire-haired terriers were shown at Curzon Hall; in the former year there were but two entries, but later some dozen or so appeared about the average. Most of the best dogs during this period came from the neighbourhood of Malton in Yorkshire. Venture, already alluded to, was by Kendall's Old Tip, a well-known terrier with the Sinnington Hounds; he had a successful career on the show bench, and to my mind was certainly the best of his variety at that day. In 1874, however, the "Stud Book" contained but four other entries of wire-haired terriers, and with one exception they were owned by Mr. Wootton. Wasp, first prize Manchester in 1873, has no sire or dam given, and Mr. Gordon Sanderson appears to be the only man at that day who kept the pedigrees of his terriers. The wonder was that he did so, as his favourites did not bring much money. For instance, Venture had been shown in a variety or mixed class, one in which different descriptions of dogs compete against each other; and, entered at thirty shillings, he was so good as to attract attention, and the man who gave seventy shillings

for him was thought to have more money than sense. However, the purchaser, Mr. Holmes, of Beverley, was right, and such a dog as Venture would to-day command one hundred guineas at least.

A half brother to the last-named dog was called Tip, a white terrier with blue, badger-pied marks on his body and head, not an unusual colour then, but seldom seen nowadays. At Liverpool Show in 1889 a dog named Carlisle Young Venture similarly marked was benched, and Mr. Donald Graham, one of our oldest supporters and best judges of the variety, told me it was directly descended from Tip. The latter, a peculiarly heavily muscled dog, would weigh, I fancy, hard on to 20lb., he had such a strong back, and powerful bone. His head was a little too short, and his coat, though hard, was scarcely profuse enough. His small ears and determined dare-devil look out of his little dark eyes, gave an amount of character that is sadly deficient in the terrier of to-day, who possesses an advantage only on the score of neatness. After changing hands two or three times, Tip, who was born in 1872, went into Mr. Shirley's kennels, from whence he visited the shows and did a great deal of winning, but he was always to Venture in the wire hairs what Tartar had been to Old Jock in the smooth variety—the bull terrier of the party.

From the strains of these two dogs have sprung most of the modern so-called wire-haired terriers, but, unfortunately, so many crosses have been made with their smooth cousins, that there is little chance of to-day finding the old blood pure and uncontaminated.

There appears a semblance of strangeness that the wire-haired terriers from Devonshire have not been more used for show bench purposes, and by all accounts some of them were as good in looks as they had on many occasions proved in deeds. Those owned by the Rev. John Russell acquired a world-wide reputation, yet we look in vain for many remnants of the strain in the Stud Books, and the county of broad acres has once again distanced the southern one in the race for money. But, although the generous clerical sportsman occasionally consented to judge terriers at some of the local shows in the West, he was not much of a believer in such exhibitions. So far as dogs, and horses too, were concerned, with him it was "handsome is that handsome does," and so long as it did its work properly, one short leg and three long ones was no eye-sore in any terrier owned by the late Rev. John Russell.

Some of this "Russell" blood still remains in the West of England, Mr. C. G. Archer, of Trelaske, Cornwall, has had it for thirty-five years or more.

The dogs are about 18lb. in weight, bitches 15lb. to 16lb., white in colour with more or less black and tan markings, and in work their owner says he has never seen their equal with either fox, otter, or badger.

To come to the more modern strain, of which it has been said, and with truth, that Mr. W. Carrick's Tack, born in May, 1884, is the best of his variety that we have yet seen. He is a 17lb. dog, and his chief defect lies in a scantiness of coat on his sides and ribs, and down his legs, but what there is, is of good, hard quality. Why the jacket is thin can easily be judged, for his sire Trick had for his dam Patch, a smooth-coated bitch by Buffet out of Milly, who was likewise a smooth-coated bitch descended from the Trimmer family. This Patch must not be confounded with other terriers of that name, as has been the case, for she was owned by Mr. A. Maxwell, and was not the bitch of Mr. Proctor's, that came from the same district of Durham. Tack's mother was the wire-haired bitch Lill Foiler, whose dam was said to be a granddaughter of J. Russell's Fuss, but whether this be the case is open to doubt. Lill Foiler, too, had the blood of the smooth strain in her veins, and possibly to Jester, sire of Trick, a pure terrier of the old stamp, he owes all his quality. Indeed, this dog

has been of such service in promoting the excellence of at least one side of the present strain, that some description of him may be given.

Jester, by Pincher out of Fan, born in September, 1877, was bred by Mr. S. Rawlinson, Newton Morrell, near Darlington. There were three in the litter, all dogs, two died in puppyhood, and, his sire being sold, the alliance between him and Fan was not repeated. Jester's dam came from Mr. M. Dodds, Stockton-on-Tees, son of an ex-member of Parliament for that borough, and not from Jack Dodds, of whom Mr. A. Maxwell, Croft, purchased his favourite, and he always regretted the pedigree further than sire and dam could not be obtained. Pincher was a great prize winner about 1869-71, and was, with Mr. Donald Graham's Venom, considered the best specimen of his race about that time.

Following the above came that good bitch, Bramble, of Mr. G. F. Richardson's, size being her only fault (she was 20lb. weight), which was the common one about this period, as Balance, another first-class terrier, was too big. Mr. Lindsay Hogg's Topper, Jack Terry's Pincher, Mr. Colmore's (Burton-on-Trent) Turk; Splinter, Teazle, Toiler, were all excellent terriers, better almost than any we have now, and so was Mr. R. F. Mayhew's Brittle, which is now in America.

Mr. F. Waddington's Briggs (which afterwards went to Lord Lonsdale), the hero of an assize trial, was perhaps a terrier second only to Carlisle Tack, and Miss Miggs, Mr. F. H. Field's (and Lord Lonsdale's), was by some good judges supposed to be the best bitch of the variety ever produced. Then Mr. W. Carrick's Vora was a great favourite of mine, and so was Mr. J. W. Corner's Eskdale Tzar, a little dog that excelled in eyes, character, and hardness of jacket. When the above were in their heyday the North had the wire-hairs pretty much to themselves, for Yorkshire had been one of their homes, and Mr. W. Carrick, at Carlisle, and Mr. A. Maxwell, at Croft, near Darlington, great enthusiasts in the variety, were giving much attention to them and spending money on them likewise. The former, however, after showing a young dog called Tyro at the Alexandra Palace, in 1889, when but twelve months old, which won the challenge cup and other prizes to the amount of £92, shortly after gave up exhibiting, consequent on the disqualification, six months later, of the same dog for having his ears tampered with to make them drop properly. This was a severe blow to the "fancy," and when, some time later, Mr. Maxwell likewise gave up exhibiting, the wire-haired terriers ceased for a time to prosper to any great extent.

Mr. C. W. Wharton's Bushey Broom was placed in Tyro's position, a good all-round dog, a great-grandson of Topper's on the one side, and a grandson of Teazle's on the other; and Mr. Wharton showed good judgment when he bought him for £25. The next good dogs to follow him were Mr. Harry Jones' (Ipswich) Jack St. Leger and Jigger, two characteristic terriers, brothers, and for the most part their pedigree is confined to the blood of the smooth variety. Jack St. Leger made his successful *début* at the Crystal Palace Company's first show in 1889, but good dog though he is, I should place him a position lower in the scale than either Tack or Bushey Broom. After scoring various successes with his two terriers, Mr. Jones disposed of them to Mr. A. E. Clear, of Maldon, Essex, who at the time I write has the largest and best kennel of wire-haired terriers in the country. However, I anticipate.

Other good dogs before the close of the eighties were Pickering Nailer, Cavendish, Jack Frost, Barton Marvel, Liffey, Lord Edward, and Quantock Nettle. Nor must Filbert, better known as Pulborough Jumbo, be forgotten, a black-headed dog, which after being purchased for £7 found a new owner for £100. He had no pedigree, was taken to be drowned as a puppy; an accident saved his life then, as another mishap did a little later, when he had been sentenced

to death by hanging to the nearest tree. However, he survived to be an ornament to the show bench. These wire-haired terriers were generally game, and one called Ajax, to which I had given sundry prizes in the North of England, I afterwards met at the Sherbourne Hound Show, when exhibited under the name of Lynx, by Moss, Lord Portman's huntsman; he took premier honours for terriers that had run with hounds. On inquiry I learned that he was as good at driving a fox out of his earth as need be desired.

During the past two years I do not think wire-haired fox terriers have made much, if any, headway; rather I fancy they have retrograded. Many of the old exhibitors and breeders of them have dropped out of the show ranks; Mr. Percy Reid, Mr. Lindsay Hogg, Mr. S. E. Shirley, Mr. Mark Wood, Mr. Harding Cox, Mr. F. H. Field, Mr. Colmore, and Mr. Carrick to wit. Nor have their places yet been occupied. Mr. Clear gives, as already stated, his kennels to the wire-haired fox terriers, and so does Mr. C. W. Wharton, and in Devonshire Mr. A. Damarell does likewise; Mr. Rotherham Cecil, at Dronfield, near Sheffield, had for a short time a number of good terriers; at Beverley Mr. E. Welburn at times turns out some dogs of more than usual excellence, and in the Darlington and

North Yorkshire district the strain is still kept and valued highly. But, all round, the wire-haired terriers now are not what they were six years ago, when a team of them could, and did, compete successfully against the smooths at the best of our shows. Mr. Clear might bring out a good team now, but we do not know anyone else who could do so at the present time.

Mr. F. Baguley, Mr. C. Burgess, Mr. C. Bartle, and Messrs. Castle and Shannon, and Mr. J. Izod may be mentioned as having special interest in the variety to which this chapter is devoted; and the best specimens now being shown are Jack St. Leger and Jigger, already alluded to; Mr. A. J. Forest's Prompter and Ebor Turmoil, Mr. A. E. Clear's Cribbage, Mr. W. Beacall's Sunfield Frost; Cauldwell Nailer, once owned by Mr. Harding Cox, and sold at his sale for £35 to Mr. Thurnall, his present owner, who after purchasing him for less than £20 had transferred him to Mr. Cox for about a hundred guineas; Mr. E. Bairstow's Rustic Marvel, Mr. H. Stewart's Belle of the Ball, Mr. A. Mutter's Surrey Janet (now in the United States), Rydale Pattern, Daylesford Brush, Valuer, and Velocity; but not one of the above is actually in the front rank.

It may be that the continual breeding from the smooth-coated variety, instead of going back to the

old wire-haired strain, is now having its most injurious effect, for, however successful a first cross of this kind, or of any other kind, may be, the succeeding ones seldom or never succeed. Again the modern wire-haired fox terrier requires "trimming" to be shown to advantage; the hair is in fact plucked off his face and from other parts of the body; indeed, one can scarcely say how far this "tittivating" of the show dog does go. I do know that occasions are not isolated where a wire-haired terrier has been purchased, which in a month has grown so much coat as to be scarcely recognisable under his altered conditions. Of course, this cannot be laid down to the "smooth cross," although it may be owing to neglect in the contrary direction a few generations back. It has always been a matter of regret that the Kennel Club has not dealt with the "trimming" or "faking" of some terriers in a high-handed fashion; as a fact some members of the Fox Terrier Club have been on the point of moving the omission of the wire-haired fox terriers from their books solely on account of the so-called "trimming" to which so many of the variety are subjected.

The club's points and description are as follows:

"The wire-haired fox terrier should resemble the smooth sort in every respect except the coat, which should be broken. The harder and more wiry the

texture of the coat is, the better; on no account should the dog look or feel woolly, and there should be no silky hair about the poll or elsewhere.

"The coat should not be too long, so as to give the dog a shaggy appearance, but at the same time it should show a marked and distinct difference all over from the smooth species.

Scale of Points.

	Value.		Value.
Head and ears	15	Stern	5
Neck	5	Legs and feet.....	20
Shoulders and chest ...	15	Coat	10
Back and loin	10	Symmetry and character	15
Hindquarters.....	5		
	50		50

Grand Total, **100.**

"*Disqualifying Points.*—1. Nose white, cherry, or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours. 2. Ears prick, tulip, or rose. 3. Mouth much undershot."

This description is by no means satisfactory, especially so far as allowance for coat is observed. The points for an actually distinguishing characteristic are far too few, a correct coat is worth 20 points, and an absolutely soft one should be a disqualification. Personally, I would far rather own a white terrier with a "spotted" or "cherry-coloured"

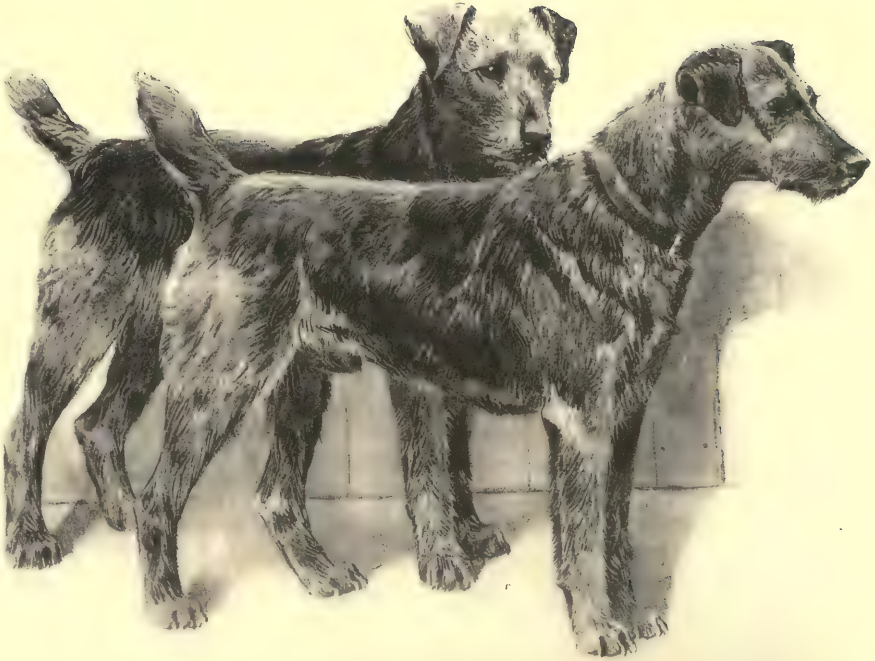
nose, and a hard close coat, than I would one with a black nose and a soft coat. Indeed, there is a belief in some quarters that the red-nosed dogs have keener olfactory organs than have those with black nostrils. I think, too, that, however little the dog is undershot, he ought to be disqualified, and one much overshot or "pig-jawed" should likewise be placed at a disadvantage. However, it is to be supposed that descriptions of dogs, like the animals themselves, can never be perfect to all alike, and one honest judge's opinion is pretty much as good as another honest judge's, if the public can only be brought to believe so.

It is no more than human nature that there is difference of opinion as to the merits or otherwise of a terrier. That which may be considered an almost fatal fault by one person, by another may be thought of little detriment. Some judges—men, too, who bear a deservedly high reputation as such, will put a terrier out of the prize list if it be even a trifle crooked on his fore legs or slightly heavy at the shoulders; whilst another dog, narrow behind and weak in loins, to my idea a far more serious failing, is considered pretty well all right so long as its fore legs are as straight as arrows. As a fact, there are judges who have recently gone to extremes in awarding honours to these so-called "narrow-

fronted" terriers. Such have been produced at a sacrifice of power and strength. Most of these very narrow-chested dogs move stiffly, are too flat in the ribs, they are deficient in breathing and heart room, and can never be able to do a week's hard work in the country, either with hounds or round about the badger earths or rabbit burrows.

A *sine quâ non* with some persons appears to be a long lean head, and jaw long enough, figuratively writing, to "reach to the bottom of a pint pot." There is danger, too, in an exaggeration in this direction, for ninety-nine times out of a hundred the longest and narrowest heads, greyhound-like in shape, are found on that stamp of terrier fittest for coursing matches.

All admirers of the fox terrier must give and take a little from each other, for only by so doing can their favourites be produced to that perfection we are all desirous of seeing attained. A general uniformity of excellence must be the guide in the show ring, and that man is the best judge who makes his awards most nearly in accordance with this rule, and is not led away by a long, narrow head, beautifully coloured, or abnormally straight fore legs; let him find terrier character first, and rummage out minor fanciers' points afterwards.



CHAPTER VII.

THE AIREDALE TERRIER.

HERE we have the largest variety of the terrier admirers of the dog have yet produced, and big though he may be, our best specimens are now thoroughly terrier-like in type, and perfectly free from any of the hound-like appearance which at one time appeared to prevail. How he was originally produced there is, as usual, no record to tell, but that he is a comparatively modern institution is an undoubted fact.

For forty or fifty years, perhaps more, the big terriers of this kind were found in some parts of Yorkshire, commonest in the valley of the Aire, and round about Bradford. Some of the gamekeepers had them, the sporting innkeepers kept two or three, and generally they were favourite dogs in the locality. They were strong and useful, good at vermin in the water, fond of hunting, and were by no means quarrelsome even amongst themselves. I fancy that at one time or another they had been produced

by judicious crossing with hounds and terriers, otter hounds most likely. A few couple of the latter and of cross-bred hounds had always been kept in Yorkshire, where they were used for mart hunting, once a most favourite pastime with north country sportsmen, and the above crossed with some ordinary dark-coloured, wire-haired terriers could very easily bring about such a dog as the Airedale terrier is now.

Of late years he has been most carefully bred, the over-sized ears have almost entirely disappeared, and in their place is a neat, drop ear quite in keeping with the character of the dog and the work he has to do, and there are few varieties of the terrier that have made greater progress in popularity than the one of which I write Personally, I have been astonished at the number of Airedale terriers I have seen in the south of England and in the suburbs of the metropolis; after the fox terrier, who comes first in numbers, he certainly appears to divide favouritism with the Irish terrier. This is, perhaps, because he is a sensible sort of dog, and too big for the dog stealer to pick up and hide away in the pockets of his greatcoat. Then he is not without his admirers in America and on the Continent, and is a special favourite in Holland and in various parts of Germany.

Although he has been kept in some localities (Yorkshire chiefly) for fifty years or so, it was not until quite recently he was acknowledged as a distinct variety. Sundry newspaper correspondence had taken place about this dog, when some of his admirers called him the Bingley terrier, others the Waterside terrier, but a consensus of opinion decided that he be called the Airedale terrier, because he was most commonly found in the valley of the Aire, which is now one of the most important industrial districts in Yorkshire. Birmingham provided him with a class at the National Dog Show in 1883, where he was called the Airedale or Waterside terrier. This dual cognomen continued for two years, when the second name was dropped, and he became the Airedale terrier, as he remains at present. In 1886 he was given a place in the Stud Book, and, unlike some later additions thereto, commenced well with an entry of twenty-four, and with about three exceptions all had pedigrees—a fact which certainly proved that they were worthy of the position in which they had been placed. As I have said, some of these earlier dogs had more than a leaning to the hound type, but by careful selection this has been entirely obliterated, and a high-class Airedale is as perfect a terrier as man need desire. He has a hard, close coat, long, well-shaped expressive head, bright dark eyes, good shoulders, and I am

sure no dog exists that can boast of better legs and feet than a good specimen of this variety, and their uniformity of type is now thoroughly established. That the latter is the case was in strong evidence at the Crystal Palace show in October, 1891, when Mr. H. M. Bryan's entry of Airedale terriers divided the special honours awarded to the best team of terriers in the show with Mr. Leatham's mustard Dandie Dinmonts. There were eleven batches competing, including fox, Scotch, Skye, Irish, and Bedlington terriers, and the divided victory of Newbold Test, Cholmondeley Briar, and Cholmondeley Bridesmaid was well received, pleasing the admirers of the variety immensely.

As to their gameness, opinions appear to be somewhat divided, and "Stonehenge," in his "Dogs of the British Isles," gave them a very bad character indeed, so far as courage was concerned, but I never knew that their admirers claimed for them this "commodity" to any extraordinary degree. One correspondent wrote: "Airedale terriers are a failure. The result of my experiences of them is that I find them to have good noses, they will beat a hedgerow, will find and kill rats and rabbits, and work well with ferrets. They are good water dogs and companions, possessing a fair amount of intelligence. This is the sum total of their excellence. They came to

me with a great reputation for gameness, but out of fourteen that I have personally tried at badger and fighting with a bull terrier of 24lb., I have never found one game—at least, to my idea of the word."

But any terrier that would do the above work better than another would be worth keeping. Were a dog like he of 45lb. weight or more to be used at a badger he should kill the poor brute instead of merely "drawing" him. I think that those individuals who at Wolverhampton show about 1883 made a semi-public exhibition of him against a badger, an animal the like of which the poor dog had never seen before, were extremely badly advised. As for fighting, any terrier fond of it is a nuisance to his owner and to the owner of any other dog. For the Airedale terrier was claimed superiority as a worker of the riverside after rats, and as an assistant to the gun in working hedgerows and thick coppices, which, it was said, he could do better than a spaniel and take up less room than a retriever.

However, perhaps what Mr. E. Bairstow, of Bradford, has written about the Airedale terrier in "The Dog Owner's Annual," and which has been revised for publication here, will be of interest, he being one of the oldest breeders of this dog, of which I

need scarcely say he is a most enthusiastic admirer. He says:

"This very popular terrier is now taking the front rank amongst our national terriers, which it deserves, because of its adaptability to almost every kind of sport. If you want to go out with your gun, the Airedale terrier can be trained to do the work of the pointer, setter, spaniel, and retriever, or if you like coursing he is all there; as a guard and companion or watchdog he has no equal—in fact, he is, without a doubt, the most useful dog living. He is rough, hardy, and strong; if indoors, there is no strong smell from his coat or skin, as he has no dense undercoat. If left outside in the most severe winter weather, he is not affected by the cold; no trouble in washing, brushing, and combing, only a walk to the waterside and into the water he goes, diving like a duck, or breasting and swimming against the stream with the strength and power of a dog double his size; never tired, working as long and as fresh as any dog living. No wonder, then, that this dog should become the more popular the more he gets known.

"In all my experience, I never came across any person who ever had an Airedale terrier over twelve months who would utter one word of disparagement against him.

"This breed owes its origin to the working or middle class inhabitants of Airedale and surrounding districts; take Bradford as the centre, and say about a 15 miles radius. About fourteen years ago, or perhaps more, the local dog societies commenced making classes for them, as 'waterside terriers,' at their annual shows, until they at last gained the highest number of classes, and the largest number of entries, on some occasions upwards of 200 entries of Airedales at one exhibition; in fact, the large number entered at Bingley show caused the surprise of a very popular dog judge, who said to the committee:—'These waterside terriers are very good, and seem to be constantly increasing in numbers and popularity, why not give them a proper name? They are worthy of it, I am sure.'

"Everyone present acquiesced, and after much discussion the name of Airedale terrier was agreed upon, seeing this was the Airedale Show, and that the variety was always well represented there. When the new name was fixed, fresh interest was excited. Other shows made classes for them, fresh competitors entered the lists, and strong competition for premier honours has now become general, and the excitement and interest to be seen by the crowds round the judging rings at Otley and Bingley gatherings when the judges are adjudicating upon

the Airedale terriers exceed, in my opinion, that shown in any other breed in England. I should commend this sight to any fancier visiting Otley or Bingley at show time, and I am certain he will be surprised at the number of onlookers and the amount of interest displayed.

"At the time when these dogs received their present name one called Bruce was at the head of the breed, and I think we might confer upon him the honour of being the father of the variety. This dog I sold to Mr. C. H. Mason, to take out with him to America along with his noted kennel of prize dogs. Bruce was the father of the dog so well known as Champion Brush, this dog was blind in one eye, but an excellent animal in other respects, and most valuable at stud. After these we come to those noted prize winners Rover III., Tanner, Young Tanner, Rustic Twig, Venom, Newbold Fritz, and Rustic Lad. If shown with the dogs of to-day, they would have to take a back seat; and why? Because the breed is so very much improved, all fanciers seeming to vie with each other to exterminate every point foreign to terrier and terrier character, and in this we must say they have been most successful, and we think that no other breed in England has improved so rapidly as the Airedale terrier. Time was when we could find six or seven

different kinds in one class as distinct as the two Poles from each other; some light coats, some black coats, some long silky hair, some smooth hair; some with light eyes, very large ears full of hound character. But I am pleased to see all this changed completely, and now there is greater uniformity of colour, size, coat, &c., and, consequently, a much nearer approach to the ideal terrier and perfect dog. My terrier Rustic Kitty, at one of the Oldham Shows, beat some well-known prize-winning black and tan terriers for the special prize given for the best black and tan terrier or Airedale terrier in the show, thus proving we have Airedale terriers as perfect as the old-established breed of black and tan terrier. Since then, at the Crystal Palace Show in 1891, the Airedale terriers divided the honour of winning the cup for the best team of terriers in the show, beating the fox terriers, Irish terriers, and other more popular breeds. This, I think, speaks volumes for the quick and vast improvement of this variety. I may here, in passing, just mention a few of the best of the present day: Newbold Rush, Newbold Test, Norwood Rover, Colne Crack, Cholmondley Bondsman, and Briar, Victress, Queen Lud, Rustic Flora, Rustic Kitty, Rustic Triumph, Frodsham Yeoman, and Jerry II.

"A description of the ideal and perfect Airedale terrier may be interesting. Weight: Dogs, 35lb. to 45lb.; bitches, 30lb. to 40lb. Build square, same length as height, head long and straight, muzzle strong and powerful before the eye, eyes very small and dark, ears V-shaped, medium size (on the small side if anything), and carried well, pointing to the eye, and set nearly on top of skull, not allowing too much space on the top of the skull between the ears, skull flat on top without dome, neck well defined and strong, shoulders not loaded or heavy, chest deep and narrow, fore legs straight as gun barrels, with plenty of bone, feet well drawn together, small with a good pad underneath, body short, ribs well sprung and rounded, loins strong, hams and second thighs must be full, powerful, and muscular, tail docked and set on moderately high and carried nearly erect, coat very strong, dense, and wiry, laying well to the body, colour dark badger grizzle on back and neck, thighs, legs, head, chest, and ears a deep tan, teeth must be perfectly level and white, nose black; action must be free and showy, as if always on the alert and never tired. If you ever come across such a one as described above, and get possession of it, you can reckon yourself the owner of the best Airedale terrier living, because up to the present such a one is still unknown, and we

think would be considered perfect by all true terrier fanciers. I think the nearest approach to the ideal terrier is Vixen III., the property of Mr. E. N. Deakin, and Rustic Kitty, belonging to the Airedale Terrier Kennels, Bradford. These are both terriers built on the same lines, and very much alike, in fact, as near alike as any two Airedales living of any note.

"It would perhaps be as well to mention here, that when Airedale terriers proper are born they resemble the smooth black and tan terrier in coat and colour, having a black, glossy, smooth coat, and tanned legs, with dark heads; and during their growth from puppyhood to fully-developed adult dogs, their coats and colour undergo as radical a change as their limbs and body, the black colour leaving the heads and giving place to a deep tan, and the hair on back getting stronger, longer, and more dense. I have come across many cases where there have been whole litters destroyed immediately after their birth, under the impression that they were so many mongrels, and worthless, having black heads and smooth coats. Another experience of mine, which may be of use to the amateur, is the explanation of the badger grizzle coat we desire in the Airedale terrier. If you notice, some of the younger Airedale terriers that are now winning

prizes at our principal shows are to all appearance black coated, and you, of course, wonder where the badger grizzle comes in; pull out a few of the supposed black hairs you will notice at once that one half of each hair is black and the other half grey, or two distinct colours on each hair; and this is the reason such coats are called badger-grizzled.

"This can easily be verified by the examination of a badger hair shaving-brush, which you will find exactly as I say, each hair having two distinct colours. This peculiarity has misled a lot of amateurs. I remember in particular a rather amusing incident which occurred not long ago. A particular friend of mine sold an Airedale terrier to a gentleman of position. He had the dog on approval, and liked him very much. A few weeks later he wrote saying that he was delighted with the dog, and liked him better every day. Shortly after this my friend received another letter from this gentleman making some very serious imputations against him, saying that he had dyed the dog's coat black, and enclosing some hair black at one end and grey at the other as proof, and threatening to take criminal proceedings against him for fraud. My friend was of course very much upset, but I explained to him that all Airedale

terriers were like that. He had never noticed it himself before.

"He wrote at once to the gentleman making a full explanation, and sent hair pulled from Rustic Kitty's back as proof. The gentleman replied to my friend acknowledging his mistake through ignorance, apologised profusely for his haste, and explained that a dog fancier in their town had misled him, and plucked the hair from the dog's back showed him the hairs black at top and grey at the bottom to prove the coat had been dyed black."

I have quoted somewhat freely from what Mr. Bairstow has written because he has had as much experience as any man of the Airedale terrier, and his writing thereon is of the practical character I like. He, with Mr. E. N. Deakin, Mr. J. H. Carr, Mr. W. Tatham, Mr. C. J. Whittaker, Mr. H. M. Bryans, Mr. J. B. Holland, Mr. E. R. Bouch, and Mr. J. C. Keg, of Amsterdam, have at one time or another had the finest specimens in their kennels. Several of them were exhibitors at the autumn show of the Kennel Club in 1893, when for quality the classes of Airedale terriers had never previously been equalled at a south country show. At Otley and Bingley the entry has been exceeded numerically, but most of the promising young dogs make a first appearance at such local shows, and later on

attain their championships at the more important gatherings in London, Birmingham, and elsewhere.

Some time ago there was considerable dissatisfaction expressed in some quarters because a considerable amount of unfair trimming was perpetrated upon the Airedale terrier. Of late we have not had much of this, and I hope, what I believe to be the case, that this terrier is now bred so as to require little or no artificial aid to improve his appearance. There is a club to look after his welfare, but this in its present form was only established in 1892, the earlier club being called the "Airedale and Old English Terrier Club."

The following is the standard laid down by the Airedale Terrier Club for the assistance of breeders of these terriers :

"*Head.*—Long, with flat skull, not too broad between the ears, and narrowing slightly to the eyes, free from wrinkles.

"*Stop.*—Hardly visible, and cheeks free from fulness.

"*Jaw.*—Deep and powerful, well filled up before the eyes ; lips tight.

"*Ears.*—V-shaped, with a side carriage ; small, but not out of proportion to the size of the dog.

"*Nose.*—Black.

"*Eyes.*—Small, and dark in colour, not prominent, but full of terrier expression.

"*Teeth.*—Strong and level.

"*Neck.*—Should be of moderate length and thickness, gradually widening towards the shoulders, and free from throatiness.

"*Shoulders.*—Long, and sloping well into the back, shoulder blades flat.

"*Chest.*—Deep, but not broad.

"*Body.*—Back short, strong, and straight; ribs well sprung.

"*Hindquarters.*—Strong and muscular, with no droop.

"*Hocks.*—Well let down.

"*Tail.*—Set on high, and carried gaily, but not curled over the back.

"*Legs.*—Perfectly straight, with plenty of bone.

"*Feet.*—Small and round, with a good depth of pad.

"*Coat.*—Hard and wiry, and not so long as to appear ragged; it should also lie straight and close, covering the dog well all over the body and legs.

"*Colour.*—The head and ears (with the exception of dark markings on each side of the skull) should be tan, the ears being of a darker shade than the rest, the legs up to the thighs and elbows being also tan, the body black or dark grizzle.

"*Size.* — Dogs 40lb. to 45lb. weight; bitches slightly less."

NUMERICAL POINTS (NOT THE CLUB STANDARD).

	Value.		Value.
Head, ears, eyes, mouth	20	Legs and feet	15
Neck, shoulders, and chest	10	Coat	15
Body	10	Colour	10
Hindquarters and stern	5	General character and expression	15
	45		55

Grand Total, 100.

White marks or patches on the body, &c., and an uneven mouth, either overshot or undershot, should be absolute disqualifications.

ARTHUR WARDLE.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER.

It is little more than a quarter of a century since public attention was first attracted to the Bedlington terrier, which originally I take to have been at any rate second cousin to the Dandie Dinmont. Both had their origin amongst the sporting men on the English side of the Border; in many respects the two varieties resemble each other, and, from what one has been told, this resemblance was much greater fifty years ago than it is now. That they are not very far apart at present may be inferred from the fact that some eight years or so ago, at one of the south country shows, the Earl of Antrim exhibited two terriers from the same litter, one of which won in the Dandie Dinmont class, the other receiving an honorary award in the division for Bedlington terriers.

Much has been written as to the early history of the Bedlington terrier; how its pedigree could be traced back for a hundred years or more, and how

the miners round about Bedlington—a village in Northumberland, from which the dog takes its name —trained the best specimens, and would not dispose of them for "untold gold." That he was a game, useful terrier goes without saying, or he would not have survived; but, like others of his race, he was the result of judicious crossing with local dogs, and did not owe his origin, or any part of it, to foreign importation.

It is most unpatriotic for writers on canine matters to fly back for the origin of our best dogs to foreign countries. Even this has been done with the Bedlington, as was the case with the Dandie Dinmont terrier. The latter was said to have got its crooked fore legs and peculiar shoulders from a cross with the German dachshund, the writer to that effect forgetting that what would produce it on the one would do so on the other, viz., a long heavy body, too much for the little legs to support without giving way under its weight. Of the Bedlington, it was said that the strain had been brought, about the year 1820, from Holland by a weaver who settled near Longhorsley; but all the Holland there has been about him was that Mr. Taprell Holland was one of his great supporters twenty-four years ago, and a leading exhibitor of the variety in its earlier days.

In the *Field*, 1869, there was a capital illustration

of two Bedlington terriers, belonging to Mr. Holland, named Peachem and Fan; the former 21lb. in weight, the latter 15lb. The character given these two dogs and others of the same strain was so high that inquiries were then made as to their history, and these resulted in the publication of all that could be obtained of the history of this variety. Little, however, appears to have been known of them out of their own locality, but that they had claims to be quite distinct from other terriers was at once allowed, and thus their popularity to a certain extent followed. A correspondent in 1869 wrote in the *Field:*

"This valuable dog was first brought over the Border from Hawick, about seventy or eighty years ago, by Mr. Luke Cowney; from him Mr. Selby, of Biddlestone, got the breed; and from thence a few were brought to Morpeth by Mr. Cowney's son, where they first became more general. Bedlington, which is close to Morpeth, was a noted place for dog fanciers, and they soon bred a large number of these terriers, and they quickly spread all over the country; hence the name they now have of Bedlington. They are pretty general in the district between the Coquet and the Tyne, but have been bred in and in to a damaging extent, hence no doubt the delicacy sometimes alluded to, although

under any circumstances they are delicate feeders. They are very speedy and enduring dogs, and are greatly valued by the pitmen for rabbit coursing and dog racing; they are sharp dogs with ferrets, and are very plucky, and will work an otter famously, giving good tongue—quite a hound's voice. I cannot imagine a more useful dog, and they are invaluable for keeping rabbits down in young plantations. The following are, I believe, the main points of a true Bedlington: muzzle fine, longish, and rather pointed; flesh-coloured nose; ears drooping and lying close to the head; eyes close to one another, hazel or reddish-coloured and small; the hair on top of head much finer than coat, and lighter in colour; they are long in the leg, with straight toes, well split, long, and turned out, often one more so than the other; they stand about from 14½in. to 15in. at the shoulder; shoulder blades at the top well apart; the barrel large and chest deep; tail fine and pointed, but covered with wiry hair; the coat is fine, but not silky, and rather thin; their colour is very much that of dressed flax, with sometimes a little more red in it. From the texture and colour of the coat, they are also called the linty-haired terrier."

With a character such as the above there is no wonder that there came a run on the Bedlington terrier, though some correspondents had written of

him as a dainty feeder and a "bad doer" generally, which in many cases he remains to the present day. Following the above came other communications, all pretty much to the same effect, and great praise was given to a dog known as Ainsley's Piper, which lived between 1820 and 1830, and claimed by many to be the best of his race. This dog had attained a reputation for great pluck and courage. He was entered to badger when but eight months old, and from that time until he was almost blind was fully employed with the otter, fox, foulmart, badger, and vermin of all kinds. When fourteen years of age, grey and toothless, he drew a badger which other terriers had failed to move, but shortly before this old Piper was a hero in another quarter. In 1835 Mrs. Ainsley was in the harvest field and had left her four months old baby in a basket under the hedge with old Piper in charge. A ferocious sow came prowling around when the labourers were out of hearing, and attempted to get at the child, which no doubt pig-like it would have devoured. But Piper would allow nothing of the kind, and kept the creature at bay until assistance came, and the grunter, much against its will, was driven off to the stye, shortly afterwards to be destroyed. It was always believed that Piper saved the baby's life, and so the poor old dog was duly cherished, as

were all his progeny, for the canny Northumbrians loved their children as well as they did the sport given them by their dogs. Piper was fifteen years old when he died, and to this day his name and blood are valued in the pedigrees of the Bedlington terrier.

In 1869 the following interesting and valuable history of this breed appeared in the *Field*, and has been copied since without proper acknowledgement:

"Owing to the interest lately evinced in the Bedlington terrier in the pages of the *Field*, I am encouraged to contribute my quota of information. But, as I find myself in opposition to most of your previous correspondents, I had better first give you, sir, and through you the public, the guarantee of one who has made the acquaintance of the breed in its native district. I am also supported by the high authority of Mr. Joseph Ainsley, the first owner and breeder of the Bedlington terrier proper. Mr. Thomas Sanderson, too, a breeder of forty years' standing, has given me the benefit of his extensive experience; and I could name others who have bred and owned this dog for twenty and thirty years respectively.

"To make myself understood, I find it necessary to premise that during the first quarter of the present century Mr. Edward Donkin, of Flotterton,

hunted a pack of foxhounds well known in the Rothbury district. At that time he possessed two very celebrated kennel terriers, Peachem and Pincher, which are alluded to in the pedigree below. A colony of sporting nailors then flourished at Bedlington, who were noted for their plucky breed of terriers. But a reform was at hand, and the old favourites were obliged to make way for new blood. To Joseph Ainsley, a mason by trade, belongs this honour. He purchased a dog named Peachem of a Mr. William Cowen, of Rothbury; and the result of a union of this dog with Mr. Christopher Dixon's Phœbe, of Longhorsley, was Piper, belonging to James Anderson, of Rothbury Forest. Piper was a dog of splendid build, about 15in. high, and 15lb. weight; he was of a liver colour, the hair being a sort of hard woolly lint; his ear was large, hung close to the cheek, and was slightly feathered at the tip.

"In the year 1820 Mr. J. Howe, of Alnwick, visited a friend at Bedlington, and brought with him a terrier bitch named Phœbe, which he left with Mr. Edward Coates, of the Vicarage. Phœbe belonged to Mr. Andrew Riddell, of Framlington, who subsequently made a present of her to Ainsley; but, from the fact of her home being at the Vicarage, she was generally known as "Coates's Phœbe."

Her colour was a black or black-blue, and she had the invariable light-coloured silky tuft of hair on her head. She was about 13in. high, and weighed 14lb. In 1825 she was mated with Anderson's Piper, and the fruit of this union was the Bedlington terrier in question. Of the sagacity and courage of Ainsley's Piper, one of their offspring, a volume might be written, and to submit a list of the best known specimens would be tedious. There were Ainsley's Crowner, Jin, Meg, and Young Phœbe, the Bow Alley dog, Rinside Moor House dog, Angerton Moor House dog, Ainsley's Ranter (of Redheugh, Gateshead), Coates's Peachem, Weatherburn's Phœbe, Hoy's Rocky, Fish's Crib, and, in short, a host of good and tried ones.

"The old and true breed is now scarce, and there are few indeed, even in Northumberland, able to furnish a reliable pedigree of the original doughty specimen. In some instances the cross with the otter hound has been indulged in, but the result was disappointment. The bull strain has been introduced, it is supposed, for fighting purposes; and for rabbit coursing the 'leggy' beast has been bred; but one and all diverge from the original, either in size, shape, or some other important particular.

"The model Bedlington should be rather long

and small in the jaw, but withal muscular; the head high and narrow, and crowned with the tuft of silky hair of lighter colour than that on the body; the eyes small, round and rather sunk, and dull until excited, and then they are 'piercers'; the ears are filbert-shaped, long, and hang close to the cheek, free of long hair, but slightly feathered at the tips; the neck is long, slender, and muscular, and the body well-proportioned, slender, and deep-chested; the toes must be well arched, legs straight, and rather long in proportion to the height, but not to any marked extent; the tail varies from 8in. to 12in. in length, is small and tapering, and free of feather. The best, and indeed only true, colours are—first, liver or sandy, and in either case the nose must be of a dark brown flesh colour; or, secondly, a black-blue, when the nose is black.

"The Bedlington terrier is fast, and whether on land or in water is equally at home. In appetite these dogs are dainty, and they seldom fatten; but experience has shown them to be wiry, enduring, and in courage equal to the bulldog. They will face almost anything, and I know of a dog which will extinguish a lighted candle or burning paper at its master's bidding. To their other good qualities may be added their marked intelligence, and hostility to vermin of all forms and names. They

will encounter the otter, fox, or badger with the greatest determination. Hitherto they have been regarded as a pure, though distinct, breed of terrier, and it was with some surprise that I found one of your correspondents write them down a 'cross-breed.'

"The 'linty-haired,' 'flaxen-coloured' terrier is common enough, but then he was never promoted to the dignity of a 'Bedlington terrier,' except through courtesy. The breeding in and in alluded to is condemned as injurious beyond one strain.

"The following pedigree of Ainsley's Piper may be desirable as proving the facts contained in this letter: Ainsley's Piper by James Anderson's Piper, of Rothbury Forest, out of Ainsley's Phœbe, alias Coates's Phœbe; Anderson's Piper, by Ainsley's Peachem out of Christopher Dixon's Phœbe, of Longhorsley; Peachem, by Cowen's Burdett out of David Moffitt's bitch, of Howick; Dixon's Phœbe, by Sheawick's Matchem, of Longhorsley, out of John Dodd's Phœbe, of the same place; Matchem, by Mr. Edwd. Donkins's Pincher, of Flotterton, out of William Wardle's bitch, of Framlington; Dodd's Phœbe, by Donkin's Old Peachem out of Andrew Evans's Vixen, of Thropton; Vixen, by the Miller's dog, of Felton, out of Carr's bitch, of Felton Hall. Ainsley's Old Phœbe was by the Rennington dog out

of Andrew Riddell's Wasp, of Framlington; Wasp, by Wm. Turnbull's Pincher, of Holystone, out of William Wardle's bitch; Pincher, by Donkin's Old Peachem out of Turnbull's Fan; Fan, by Myles's Matchem, of Netherwitton, by Squire Trevelyan's Flint. Donkins's Pincher, by Donkins's Old Peachem (continued from Ainsley's Piper). Ainsley's Crowner, by owner's Piper out of owner's Meg; Meg, out of Jin (own sister to Piper), by Robert Bell's Tugg, of Wingates; Tugg, by Robert Dixon's Dusty, of Longhorsley, out of a bitch of the Makepiece breed, presented to J. Ainsley by John Thompson."

Certainly not before 1825 was the name Bedlington given to the breed, although Major Cowan wrote to "Stonehenge" and forwarded him a pedigree of the blue and tan dog Askem II., which went back as far as 1782, but, as the learned author of "Dogs of the British Isles" said, there was no proof that the earliest strain possessed the same characteristics as the modern dog. However, the pedigree was there traced back to Squire Trevelyan's Old Flint, pupped in 1782. But it was not because of his lineage that the Bedlington terrier became popular; this was due to his adaptability as a companion and his general usefulness as an all round dog.

The first show to have classes for this terrier was

that at Bedlington in 1870, but following there was one at the Crystal Palace in 1871, when Mr. H. Lacey took first with his red dog Miner, a great winner at early shows, the remaining prizes being taken by Mr. S. T. Holland's Procter, Lassie, and Jessie. Birmingham had given them one class the year before, where Miner also won; and following, the late Mr. T. Pickett, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who had kept the breed for many years, introduced his little blue bitch Tyne and his dog Tyneside, which had long and successful careers.

Although there seemed to be some little difference of opinion occasionally as to the exact form a good Bedlington terrier should take, he appears to have escaped those peculiar newspaper controversies with which so many dogs had been favoured. Nor was he any the worse for that. Some judges had set Tyne down as a bad one; others had lauded her up to the skies—the only thing bad about her was her temper, for she was as treacherous a dog on the bench as ever entered a show. In 1875 the Bedlington Terrier Club was established, but whether that body has done much for the popularisation of the breed is another question. That it has not taken a high place in public estimation is undoubted, and the reasons for this are not far to seek.

Unfortunately, so far as the show bench is

concerned, the Bedlington terrier requires a considerable amount of "trimming"—that is, he is not sent into the ring with his coat quite in the natural condition nature produced it. "Plucking" is carried on to a great extent, and so highly do "fanciers" value the correct blue colour and the light hue on the top of the head that certain of them go so far as to dye or stain their dogs. Then most of the judges either altogether fail to detect this deceit or tacitly wink at it—anyhow the custom was particularly common two or three years ago, and no doubt similar instances can be found to-day at any of our big shows. Then the Bedlington terrier is rather fond of fighting, and not being a particularly elegantly shaped dog he is not valued highly on that account; nor is he unshapely, crooked-legged, and big-headed to the extent of being admired and run after for his very ugliness. He is, however, a useful dog in the country, but jealous in temperament where other dogs are concerned, and a terrible foe when he is that way inclined. An old gamekeeper of my acquaintance owned a red Bedlington dog, about as good at rabbits and vermin as any animal I ever saw. He would distinguish between a hare and a rabbit, never moving a yard after the former; the latter he would either catch or run to ground. He would not hunt with any other dog, and a stranger

he always seized by the throat and pretty nearly killed. I have had no experience in prize-fighting dogs, but I think that this dog was about fit to kill any other dog of his weight, which would be some 20lb. or so.

He is a more active dog than the Scotch terrier or Dandie Dinmont, and in reality is perhaps the smartest and quickest of all our terriers. As a water dog no terrier can surpass him, and few equal him. Some years ago there were trials for water dogs at a show held by the now defunct British Kennel Association, at the Aston grounds, Birmingham. In one competition the dogs had to rescue and bring from the water a "dummy corpse"; in the other the trial was for speed alone. No dog did better work than Mr. A. Holcroft's Bedlington terrier Nailor, who was awarded not only third prize as a "life saver," but an equal second for pace, in which as a fact he was pretty nearly as good as the late Mr. Bagnall's well-known Landseer Newfoundland Prince Charlie. Nailor was, besides, a repeated prize winner on the bench at this time, about 1882.

Nowadays the prevailing and fashionable colour is blue; some of the best of the earlier dogs were pale red, with yellow eyes and red nose; others were brown or liver-coloured, and some few were blue and tan; the latter colour I never liked, though

perhaps early in the century it was most valued of all. This dog is still kept amongst the sporting pitmen and others, in and round about Newcastle, in considerable numbers, and at the shows in the north the classes are, for the most part, best filled. But the north country miner can seldom see any dog better than his own, and there is always more grumbling about the awards amongst the Bedlingtons than ordinary people like, and strong words are not always sufficient to end the dispute. I fancy that nothing would satisfy some of the owners excepting each won the first prize and the special cup. Newcastle has now the best show, and at Darlington, not far away, there is usually a good entry, as there often enough is at the smaller and more local shows in the north.

The support some of the southern judges receive may be inferred from the fact that at the most recent show of the Kennel Club, that in 1893, although the club offered their twenty-five guinea challenge cup, and there were other specials, and four classes, but four exhibitors sent dogs, nine being all that were benched. Mr. W. E. Allcock, of Sunderland, who has a very large kennel of Bedlington terriers, won a majority of the prizes. Other great admirers and exhibitors of the breed just now are Mr. A. Hastie, Newcastle; Mr. F.

Roberts, Cardiff; Mr. P. Turner, Wavertree; Mr. J. A. Baty, Mr. C. T. Malling, Mr. H. E. James (Devonshire), whilst Mr. J. Cornforth, and Mr. D. Ross have from time to time had Bedlington terriers as good as the best; some of Mr. Baty's dogs and Mr. Cornforth's being particularly excellent.

The Bedlington terrier is not an expensive dog to buy, as a first-class specimen may be obtained at prices varying from £10 to £20, or even as low as a five pound note. When we remember that quite a third-rate fox terrier has before now been sold for three hundred pounds, one wonders where the difference comes in. But fashion is accountable for it, and the Bedlington is not a dog that has changed much in character or form since its introduction to the public.

In 1870 Mr. Joseph Ainsley gave him the following description :—

"*Colour.*—Liver, sandy, blue, black and tan. *Shape.*—The jaw rather long and small, but muscular; the head high and narrow, with a silky tuft on the top; the hair rather wiry on the back; eyes small and rather sunk; the ears long and hanging close to the cheeks and slightly feathered at the tips; the neck long and muscular, rising well from the shoulders; chest deep but narrow; the body well proportioned, and the ribs flat; the legs

must be long in proportion to the body; the thinner the hips are the better; tail small and tapering and slightly feathered. Altogether they are a lathy-made dog."

The following is the description issued by the Bedlington Terrier Club:

"*Skull.*—Narrow, but deep and rounded; high at occiput, and covered with a nice silky tuft or top-knot.

"*Jaw.*—Long, tapering, sharp, and muscular; as little stop as possible between the eyes, so as to form nearly a line from the nose-end along the joint of the skull to the occiput. The lips close-fitting and no flew.

"*Eyes.*—Should be small, and well sunk in head. The blues should have a dark eye. The blue and tan ditto, with amber shade. Livers, sandies, &c., a light brown eye.

"*Nose.*—Large, well angled. Blues and blue and tans should have black noses. Livers and sandies have flesh coloured.

"*Teeth.*—Level, or pincer-jawed.

"*Ears.*—Moderately large, well forward, flat to the cheek, thinly covered, and tipped with fine silky hair. They should be filbert shaped.

"*Legs.*—Of moderate length, not wide apart, straight and square set, and with good sized feet, which are rather long.

"*Tail.*—Thick at root, tapering to point, slightly feathered on lower side, 9in. to 11in. long, and scimitar shaped.

"*Neck and Shoulders.*—Neck long, deep at base, rising well from shoulders, which should be flat.

"*Body.*—Long and well proportioned, flat ribbed, and deep, not wide in chest, slightly arched back, well ribbed up, with light quarters.

"*Coat.*—Hard, with close bottom, and not lying flat to sides.

"*Colour.*—Dark blue, blue and tan, liver, liver and tan, sandy, sandy and tan.

"*Height.*—About 15in. to 16in.

"*General Appearance.*—He is a light made-up, lathy dog."

The numerical points may be given as follows:

	Value.		Value.
Head, including skull, jaw, and ears	20	Body, including loin and stern	15
Eyes and nose	10	Coat	15
Legs and feet.....	15	Colour	10
Neck and shoulders ...	5	General appearance ...	10
	50		50

Grand Total, **100.**

I should put the correct weight as between 18lb. and 22lb. for dogs, and from 16lb. to 20lb. for bitches. There is at present an inclination to

produce heavier dogs, but such should be heavily handicapped when in the judging ring.

The points given above do not appear to me to be sufficiently explicit, so I print the following, which is pretty much the same as was issued by the original Bedlington Terrier Club.

"*Head.*—The head, though wedge-shaped, like that of most terriers, should be shorter in the skull and longer in the jaw, and narrow or lean in muzzle; the skull should be comparatively narrow and high, coned or peaked at the occiput, and taper away sharply to the nose.

"*Ears.*—Should be filbert-shaped, lie close to the cheek, and set on low, hanging something like those of a Dandie Dinmont terrier, leaving the head clear and flat; the ears should be feathered at the tips.

"*Eyes.*—In blue, or blue and tan, the eyes have a dark amber shade; in livers or yellows it is much lighter in colour, varying with the shade of the dog. The eyes should be small, well sunk into the head, and placed rather close together; very piercing when roused.

"*Jaw and Teeth.*—The jaw should be long, lean, and powerful. Most of these dogs are a little 'shot' at the upper jaw, and are often termed 'pig-jawed;' this is a fault. The teeth should meet evenly

together, but it is not very often they are found that way; the teeth should be large, regular, and white.

"*Nose.*—The nose or nostrils should be large, and stand out well from the jaw. Blue or blue and tans have black noses, and livers, yellows, &c., red or flesh-coloured noses.

"*Neck and Shoulders.*—The neck long and muscular, rising gradually from the shoulders to the head. The shoulder flat and light, and set much like the greyhound's. The height at the shoulder is less than at the haunch. More or less this is the case with all dogs, but is most pronounced with this breed, especially in bitches.

"*Body, Ribs, Back, Loins, Quarters, and Chest.*—A moderately long body, rather flat ribs, short straight back, slightly arched, tight and muscular loins, just a little tucked up in the flank, fully developed quarters, widish and deep chest; the whole showing full muscular development.

"*Legs and Feet.*—Legs perfectly straight and moderately long; the feet should be rather large, that is a distinguishing mark of the breed; long claws are also admired by some, but this I cannot allow to be correct.

"*Coat.*—This is the principal point on which there is difference of opinion; some prefer a hard wiry coat, which several of the south country judges 'go

in ' for, but the proper hair of these dogs is linty or woolly, with a very slight sprinkling of wire hairs, and this is still the coat advocated by the majority of north country breeders.

" *Colour.*—The original colours were blue and tan, livers, and sandies, and these are still the favourite. The tan is of a pale colour, and so differs greatly from the tan of the black and tan English terriers, and the blues should be a proper blue, not nearly black, which is sometimes seen now. In all colours the crown of the head should be nearly white, otherwise white is most objectionable.

" *Tail.*—The tail should be of moderate length (8in. to 10in.), either straight or slightly curved, carried low, and feathered underneath. The tail should by no means be curled or carried high on to the back.

" *Weight.*—The weight of these dogs varies greatly, but the average is from 18lb. to 23lb., or at outside about 25lb. weight."

Perhaps it may be considered superfluous to give the points and description as adopted by the club and what Mr. Joseph Ainsley wrote on the same subject, but a comparison of the two will no doubt be found interesting.

Although earlier in this chapter I have alluded to a certain amount of popularity the Bedlington terrier

appeared to have attained thirteen or fourteen years ago, I am sorry to state that as an ordinary companion he has not advanced in public favour; and I am sadly afraid that if some admirers of the breed or variety do not soon come to the rescue, a useful, hardy, and game terrier will be supplanted by a more fashionable dog, which may not be better in any respect.

There was a time, and that not very long ago, when the competition in the Bedlington terrier classes at all our shows was much keener than it is now. At Cruft's great exhibition held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in March, 1894, with four classes provided, there were but nine dogs competing, not one of which was a really first-rate specimens; this was even a worse entry than that alluded to on another page. It is seldom we see terriers of this variety running in the streets at the heels of their owners, yet they are quite as likely animals for the house and as companions as either the Airedale terrier or the Irish terrier, and are certainly more cleanly than the shorter legged terriers of any of the Scottish strains. Perhaps their lack of popularity is purely accidental, and their opportunity of becoming fashionable canines has not yet arrived.

CHAPTER IX.

THE IRISH TERRIER.

"THE Irish terrier is a cheap dog, is it not?" said a friend to me the other day. "I do not know about its cheapness," I replied; "but if you have a really good one it will bring a hundred pounds any time you want to sell it." And such is the fact. A first-class Irish terrier is worth almost as much as a fox terrier, and as a so-called marketable canine commodity ranks only after the latter, the collie, and the St. Bernard in value. He is a favourite dog, hence his worth.

His popularity has only come about during the past fifteen years or so; dog shows have been his fortune, and the Irish Terrier Club has no doubt assisted him to his high position. It was as far back as about 1882 that I was judging dogs at Belfast, and was then very much struck with the extraordinary character possessed by sundry Irish terriers which were brought into the ring; they included Mr. J. N. R. Pim's Erin, perhaps the best

all-round specimen of her race that ever lived, her progeny Poppy and Playboy, and there were several other typical terriers whose names do not occur to me. I became enamoured of the variety, and then prognosticated a popular future for them should they only breed fairly true to character and type, and be produced with ears that did not require cutting. That I was not far wrong is plainly in evidence, as the Irish terrier must certainly be placed as the second terrier in popularity at the time I write.

The early volumes of the "Kennel Club Stud Book" did not contain special classes for Irish terriers, they being grouped with the wire-haired fox terriers. However, in 1876 they had a division for themselves, in which there were nineteen entries, five of which were owned by Mr. G. Jameson, of Newtownards. To prove how the variety has increased since then, attention need only be called to the two hundred and twenty names of Irish terriers that appear in the most recent volume of the Stud Book, published in 1893. In 1878 and 1879 Birmingham first arranged classes for Irish terriers, and in the latter year, when there were fifteen entries, Messrs. Carey, W. Graham, A. Krehl, and G. R. Krehl were amongst the exhibitors in the two divisions provided.

Before the dates named we look in vain for classes for Irish terriers at the leading shows out of

Ireland. Such dogs were then, excepting by a few persons who knew them and kept them in their native country, considered mongrels, and so no doubt they would have continued had not their gameness and general excellence been suddenly discovered by the general public. That they are admirable companions cannot be denied, and one I have in the house now, a relative of champions, and by no means a bad-looking dog himself, is about as perfect a specimen of a dog of the London suburbs as can be imagined. But perhaps more of him anon, and any further remarks of my own shall be preceded by the opinions of one or two gentlemen who have given more attention to the Irish terrier than I could possibly have done, but that they are more ardent admirers of him I will not allow.

Mr. W. J. Cotton, of Blessington, co. Wicklow, who has bred and kept Irish terriers for a great number of years, writes characteristically of their origin as follows :

"To Sir Walter Raleigh, through potato skins, the Irish cottier, and hardships, we owe the Irish terrier. When Ireland was more thickly inhabited, there were small parties of cottiers grouped together ; each had his cabbage and potato garden badly fenced, and each family spent the greater portion of their time round the turf hearth, watching the

murphies boil. The circle was incomplete, and liable to be disturbed in their beloved indolence, without a dog, which was hissed on when the neighbouring pig or goat invaded the boundary of the estate. A large dog required too much support ; one with some spice of pluck was, however, required in order to enforce its authority. The combination of Pat, pig, and potatoes, was conducive of rats—and rats of sport and rivalry. As such terriers were indiscriminately bred, and all ran wild, the dog with the most pluck exercised the largest influence on the breed.

"We can thus imagine the pups bearing the greatest resemblance to any particular champion were selected ; hence in this respect the survival of the fittest. During the day, as described, these terriers lay at the fire, and at night, though the pig might be given a corner of the cabin, the terrier was shown the outside of the door to guard the larder, which was the potato pit, look after the general safety of the estate, and to find a bed in the ditch or butt of the haycock. Generations of this treatment developed them into the 'pine knots' they are.

"Driving along the roads any hour of the night, this state of things you will find still to exist, and it is a matter of wonder how the inmates sleep and quite ignore the choruses of howls on moonlight

nights. I believe myself that the Irish garrisons distributed over the country the bulldog, which was used for crossing. As many native fanciers say, to this day, there is nothing like a "cras" of the bull, and I think the Irish terriers' disposition largely shows it. You find them still of all types, long in leg, short on leg, and long in body, and crooked in legs, and of all colours, red, black, blue, brindle, and those with tan legs often have the best coats. I know at the present time brindles showing more of the modern type as regards length of leg and general conformation than the other colours.

"There is a glen, Imaal, in the Wicklow mountains that has always been, and still is, justly celebrated for its terriers. It would be hard to specify their colour in particular—the wheaten in all shades to that of bright red. In Kerry I think the black blue is most prevalent; quite black very uncommon, and I hardly ever saw a good specimen that colour. Mr. Chas. Galway, of Waterford, the breeder of the celebrated greyhound Master McGrath, for years, long before the Irish terrier came into fashion, always kept and bred the variety, and I am told there was no getting one from him. I am also informed the coats of his terriers were rather inclined to curl, and that the dogs themselves were undeniably game.

"The father of the present pedigree family was Killiney Boy, bred by Mr. Burke, of Queen's-street, Dublin. He passed from him to a Mr. Flannigan, residing at Castlenock, which place was purchased by Mr. Donnegan, Dane-street, Dublin, who found Killiney Boy running about deserted. The dog was duly adopted, and afterwards given to Mr. Howard Waterhouse, with whom he died a short time ago; his dam was a rough black and tan bitch, the type now accepted as the Welsh terrier, hence the black and tan puppies so often found in the strains descended from him." It has been said that Killiney Boy was worried and almost eaten by a litter of puppies of which he was the sire.

Mr. C. J. Barnett, of Hambleden, whose name is a household word in connection with Irish terriers, says: "There is no doubt that the Irish terrier was the common terrier of Ireland a century ago, and is to this day the friend and companion of the native. Before railways were introduced, inter-breeding in certain localities caused a type which might have varied slightly in different districts, and as colour was a minor consideration, we so often find puppies even to the present day black and tan, grey or brindle in colour. This does not show bad breeding, but rather the contrary, to continue the colour through so many generations, for these dogs,

like the Welsh ponies, no matter whatever they are crossed with, appear to perpetuate their peculiar characteristics. I have heard it stated that the pure Irishman was originally a large terrier, and to reduce the size a cross with a Manchester terrier was used, hence the black and tan puppies that are so often produced.

"I am happy to say I cannot find the slightest foundation for this statement; I have myself tried such a cross carefully and it quite failed, and I am convinced it would take years to breed out the black and tan strain, with its sleek coat, and get back to the somewhat rugged outline and waterproof jacket of the Irish terrier.

"At an early Irish show, in 1874, there were classes given for Irish terriers under 9lb. weight, clearly showing that small terriers were fashionable then. In my rambles through Ireland I have generally asked for the man who kept the best terriers in the village, and, on hearing where he was, I went to see his dogs. He was always anxious to show me not only his own but those of his neighbours as well. I have seen good terriers which would get a prize at many of our English shows, but which were kept so out of sight, partly through fear of the 'corner boys,' that resident fanciers who regularly show were ignorant of their

existence. These were owned by cottiers in the small towns and villages. I noticed that the majority of such dogs had a few grey or black hairs in their coats, but as a rule they were inclined to be a light red in colour and very hard in texture; the ears are also larger as a rule than is fashionable in England, but well carried.

"At a small public house near Sion Mills, Strabane, is an Irish terrier dog, now 16 years of age, not at all the fashionable type, as he is very low on the leg and rather thick in front, but he has a charming head, with a most intelligent expression, and a good pair of ears. Wherever the Irish terrier may have got his type, there is no denying his real native expression and general characteristics, which have made him so popular in England.

"The foundations of the present generation of show terriers are nearly all descended from Mr. Waterhouse's Killiney Boy, and it is a difficult matter to find one that has not some drop of his blood in his veins. The red or yellow are now considered the correct colour, and the dark puppies are usually destroyed, but as the dam of Killiney Boy was a rough black and tan, colour is merely a question of fashion. When red puppies are born in the same litter as black and tans, the former are nearly always a good bright red; but the black and tan have the

better coats, invariably as hard as pin wire. I am by no means certain that by not using the latter to breed from we are losing the hard, wiry coats, and brighter red colour; and were it not for the art of trimming many of our winning terriers would have coats almost as shaggy as are found on some mountain sheep.

"When Irish terriers were first shown it was the fashion to crop their ears to a point, making them look very sharp. As they were often used as fighting dogs in the good old days, this might have been of some service, but of late years a strong feeling has grown up against it, and acting on the advice of the Irish Terrier Club, the Kennel Club passed a rule that no cropped Irish terrier born since Dec. 31, 1889, can compete at shows under their rules.

"Although nearly all our best terriers are, as already stated, descended from Killiney Boy, many trace their pedigree back to a union of that dog with a bitch named Erin, bought by Mr. W. Graham, of Belfast, before being shown at Dublin in 1879. This bitch was perhaps the best Irish terrier ever seen, and I very much doubt if any terrier of to-day is her superior, if her equal. Both Killiney Boy and Erin were cropped, but in their first litter there was a puppy born whose ears were so good that they were allowed to remain as nature made

them. This puppy was afterwards named Play Boy; the others in the litter were Poppy, Pagan II., Gerald, Pretty Lass, with Peggy, who later was dam of Garryford. This must be acknowledged as a most extraordinary litter, and such a one has seldom been produced at one time.

"Erin was afterwards mated with another dog named Paddy II., and Garryowen and Glory were two of their puppies, and a bitch named Jess, who, put to Killiney Boy, threw a dog called Gripper. The latter was not successful at the stud, and bitches by him when put to dogs by either Killiney Boy or dogs descended from him, are very apt to throw black and tan, brindle, or grey.

"Of the earlier terriers none came up to Erin, who, bar her feet and cropped ears, was nearly perfect, and, until her own celebrated litter, was unrivalled. Mr. W. Graham, Newtownbreda, who has bred and owned a large number of winners, and is one of the leading authorities on the variety, is of opinion that she was the best Irish terrier he has yet seen.

"The competition between the brother and sister, Play Boy and Poppy, was always very keen, the bitch being cropped; but the dog carried a pair of beautiful ears. Poppy was the richer in colour, and when young had a very keen and intelligent

expression. Play Boy possessed the more substance, but his eyes were somewhat too full, which made him look somewhat quiet and hardly sharp enough.

" Play Boy was not a success at the stud, though he sired a dog named Bogie Rattler, owned by myself, who took after him in looks and good ears, but was lower on the leg, more cloddy, and not of Play Boy's quality. Bogie mated with Biddy III., by Gripper and Cora (drop ears), produced first Champion Bachelor, and, in the next litter, Benedict, which I sold to Mr. Graham. Benedict became the most celebrated stud dog of the day, for he is sire or grandsire of more winners than any other Irish terrier.

" Bachelor was very successful in the show ring, and took after his sire and grandsire in having a good pair of ears. He had also a very hard coat, of good colour, yellow tipped with red, a long neck, which was very muscular, and a well-shaped head, which never grew too thick; his hind quarters were rather short, and his shoulders somewhat coarse, the latter no doubt caused by the amount of work he did. Benedict was a darker colour, with a lot of coat on his fore quarters, but little on his loins or hind quarters, and of rather a lighter make than Bachelor. It may interest my readers to know that in the litter which included Bachelor there were three red, one

grey, and five rough black and tan coloured puppies, and in that in which Benedict was produced, there were three red and five rough black and tan in hue.

"A noted rival of Bachelor's on the show bench was Mr. Graham's Extreme Carelessness (afterwards sold to Mr. Graves, of Liverpool), a bitch that when a puppy was almost black, or rather, nearly every hair was more black than yellow. At four years of age the tips of a few hairs only were black, and two years ago, just before she died, I saw the old bitch in Ireland, looking very fit and well, but of a beautiful yellow-red colour, and entirely free from any black tinge. She was given back to Mr. Graham after she had finished her show career. Extreme Carelessness was cropped, her head rather heavy, and she had a slight slackness behind the shoulders, otherwise she was a charming bitch of great character and of good quality. She and Bachelor had many hard struggles for 'specials,' their successes being about equal.

"Erin, two years after her celebrated litter, again visited Killiney Boy, and threw a bitch, Droleen, who, put to a long-headed dog named Michael, by Pagan II., a grandson of both Killiney Boy and Erin, threw for her owner, Mr. E. A. Wiener, the best dog since Bachelor's days, Brickbat by name, who has had a most successful show

career, winning the Challenge Cup given by the Irish Terrier Club twelve times, without once being defeated, and finally he secured it outright.

"Brickbat is unfortunately cropped, and his expression requires greater smartness; he is rather too big, and has a mere apology of a stern. Otherwise this excellent terrier is pretty nearly perfect.

"Poppy, to the best of my recollection, only bred one good puppy, called Poppy II., very like her dam, but of a lighter build, and too leggy. I think the above a rough outline of the earlier generation of Irish terriers, bringing them down to the present time, for, although Brickbat has retired from the show bench, he is still alive and vigorous, and in Mr. Wardle's studio the other day he looked quite fresh as he was standing for his picture.

"Although so popular on the show bench, it is as a companion that the Irish terrier has won his way into the hearts of those who own a dog for the house and to keep down vermin. I am glad to say that the show bench has not yet spoiled their good qualities; although many are 'kennel fools,' this is their misfortune, not their fault. I have entered my terriers to all kinds of vermin, except otter, at that they have not had the chance; but one small terrier, bred by a friend from my dogs and given to Mr. Harry Clift, when hunting the otter hounds he

kept at Newbury, Berks, was one of the gamest little terriers he ever owned, almost too keen, and quite fearless.

"I remember turning out a badger to see if Bachelor, when he was under a year old, would seize and hold it. At first they fought until almost tired out, then the dog got the badger by the cheek and there held him until they were both quite exhausted. The badger earths in our Buckinghamshire chalk hills are not large, but run very deep, often 16ft. to 18ft., so one cannot dig, and it is little short of cruelty to put a terrier in, as he may get blocked; it is too deep to hear a sound, and Irish terriers are not noisy enough, fighting and taking their punishment in silence, nor do they 'bay' their game like other terriers. I have often run two of my terriers, Boundary and Birthright, into small earths, and found them of no use, as we could not hear where they were, unless the badger grunted or they whined, and they have come out fearfully mauled and bitten.

"I accounted for one fox with an Irish terrier, and this was by accident, as I did not think the dog would kill it in less than half a minute or so, but he rolled it over, bit it through the brisket, and the fox was dead before I had time to get the dog off.

"It is in the water that Irish terriers excel, as they take to it as naturally as a duck, and as a

rule retrieve well therefrom. I have a bitch that will dive many yards after a rat, or rather run in shallow water with her head under, trying to grab it. She will also, if about to kill in the river and the rat dives, dive under and kill; but often she has to leave go and come up for breath, when the rat sinks. In clear water I have seen her do this, and afterwards get the rat up, so there is no doubt she often kills under water.

"My terriers sometimes spend a day in digging out a rat; they go in hammer and tongs, and make a great show of having it out at once, but there is a method in their madness, as they keep an eye on the bolt holes, and after a vigorous scratch, jump up every now and then to see if the rat is trying to escape at the holes either above ground or those below the water line.

"The Irish terrier is of little use in rabbit shooting; it is dangerous for the dogs, as they are too near the same colour as the rabbit, and as a rule run mute. I myself have more than once put up the gun at one of the terriers, mistaking it for a hare. They are also too large to penetrate the rabbit runs in the brambles, and the meuses in our white-thorn laid hedgerows often check them. I have killed ten couples in a day by blocking the holes up and hunting the rabbits down. Irish terriers are keen

enough and dead game, try their hardest to kill, but much as I love them I am compelled to say that they are not so good for rabbiting as beagles or small fox terriers, chiefly on account of their size and colour.

"I have seen it stated that an Irish terrier could catch a hare; so it perhaps might if the hare had a trap to a leg, or was sick and poorly, but as there are some hares that a greyhound cannot kill on their own ground, it is not likely an Irish terrier could run down even an ordinary hare. Nor is it part of his duty to do so. Here is an account of a trial or two between an Irish terrier and a fox terrier noted for its skill in rabbit coursing:

"We slipped them in a stubble field. Just at the end the hare stopped to pick her run, and was out of sight when the terrier got through. The next slip was on a fallow, the hare having about ten yards start, at the end of the field there was a considerable slope up-hill. After 'puss' had got about 150 yards ahead, we saw her look round and wait until the terriers got to within a yard or so, and then jump on one side and quietly jog away out of sight.

"I do not know a better companion for the man or woman who only keeps one dog than an Irish

terrier, as he is easily trained, and in the house is most affectionate and thoroughly cleanly. To see him play with children, or guard them, is a pleasure. I have had some scores of Irish terriers, and I never yet saw one turn on or snap at a child. I had six out with me one day, and called at a friend's house where a children's party was being held. The dogs ran on the tennis lawn, and the little ones caught them and rolled them over. One dog, recently bought, had always been kennelled until he came to me, so I was afraid he might resent being pulled about, as he was of rather a quick temper, but to my surprise he enjoyed the romp, which was more than some of the mothers of the children did."

Mr. Barnett does not allude at length to the natural tendency some of the Irish terriers have to retrieve and fetch and carry. Barney, my dog in the house at Brixton, is never happier than when bringing the daily paper into the sitting-room from downstairs, where the boy has left it. A curious habit, too, he has. He may be waiting at the gate, and, seeing me in the distance, he will pick up any little piece of newspaper he finds in the roadway, and fetch it, though a mere scrap, but brought so tenderly between the lips as to leave not the slightest mark or dampness.

Barney, however, excelled himself one day when he brought into the house a teacup containing an egg. The former was carried by the rim, and carefully deposited into the hands of my housekeeper, the egg uncracked, the feat a record. One of the neighbours had given them to the dog, who evidently thought he could not do better with the presents than hand them over to his best friend. He was never trained to retrieve and fetch and carry; the accomplishment is a natural one.

I can also speak personally of the capabilities of the Irish terrier as a water dog, for I have seen puppies at four months old swim across a strong stream fifty yards wide, follow the older ones hunting, and as keen "on rats" as the fully grown dogs could possibly be. These juveniles would also kill rabbits, and generally their precocity was quite astonishing. But it must be borne in mind that these young "Irishmen" had not been reared in kennels, they, on the contrary, having a free range in which to play, and where they could hunt either rats or rabbits when so inclined.

Mention may be made here of an Irish terrier who, perhaps, rejoiced in the name of Rags. Anyhow, he was a performer on the stage, his great feat being turning somersaults, which he did backwards, and, as a variety, turned "double somersaults," the latter

I fancy about as difficult a feat as any dog ever attempted and performed successfully.

Before proceeding to the description and points of the Irish terrier, the following notes by Mr. W. C. Bennett, of Dublin, will perhaps be interesting, although they go over much the same ground as that which we have already traversed.

"From what I have been able to gather from those who, like myself, are interested in this variety of the canine race, and from what I can recall of early specimens, I have come to the conclusion that the present show terriers are a more or less 'made up' breed, though doubtless a variety of terrier existed, resembling the present dogs, somewhat as a half-bred filly resembles a thoroughbred mare.

"My first recollection of the breed dates back some thirty years, to a brace of bitches owned by a relative residing in Parsonstown, who procured them from a trainer on the Curragh. They were high on the leg, somewhat open in coat, and wheaten in colour, and this latter is, I have always considered, the proper shade for the jacket of any Irish terrier. Most of the earlier specimens exhibited were of this hue, the bright red now, or recently, so fashionable being almost unknown. About the same time, or a few years later perhaps, I made the acquaintance of a rare old stamp of bitch, which was brought from

the North of Ireland, and many a day's outing we had together; she was harder and closer in coat than those mentioned above, coloured bright wheaten, and nearer in shape and character, and in all respects, to the present show type than anything else I saw at that period.

"Few people in those early days gave much attention to the appearance of their terriers, and if they were game, and good at destroying rats and other vermin, they would be kept and bred from, and as these terriers were principally owned by farmers and cottiers, who kept one or two roaming about their houses and farms, they were hardly likely to be very select in the matter of breeding. Even to this day, in parts of the country, one comes across this old breed, as often as not with tails undocked, and sometimes, alas, showing a dash of greyhound blood. Many of them, too, are brindled in colour, and certainly smart terrier-like animals.

"I have several times been assured by those from whom I sought information, that a special strain of Irish terriers was kept in their families for generations, and they usually described them as wheaten coloured, open coated, with long, punishing jaws, and I was shown by a friend of mine (lately deceased) a game-looking wheaten coloured bitch, long and low on the

leg, with a very open coat, long, level head, with little or no stop visible. The owner claimed to have had her breed for over thirty years in his family. I can vouch that she would fight until nearly killed, if once provoked.

"County Wicklow lays claim to a breed of what were so-called Irish terriers; they frequently showed a blue shade on the back, were long in body, and rather short on leg, and even so recently as the year 1887 a class was given at the show held in Limerick, for silver-haired Irish terriers, the specimens exhibited being a slate blue colour. They were not to my mind a distinct variety, nor very terrier-like in appearance, and I believe the difficulty in getting a uniformity of type when breeding from the very best blood obtainable is proof positive that more than one strain was used in producing the present fashionable dog.

"In the first collection I saw in the Exhibition Palace Show, held in Dublin early in the seventies, there were scarcely two of the same size or weight exhibited, and with few, very few, exceptions they were a rough lot.

"Mr. P. Flanaghan, of Dublin, had many of the old sort, and game ones they were. He used them for badger drawing, and in the National Show alluded to, he exhibited a bitch, Daisy, which

was described in the catalogue as 'well known to be of the purest and gamest breed in Ireland.' Mr. Cotton, of Blessington, also possesses terriers descended from stock for many years in his possession, and owned by him before classes were given at shows for them. His Cruisk (who won prizes in Dublin and elsewhere) is, however, as unlike the earlier sort as possible, as he is a neat terrier-like dog, with beautifully carried ears, and a hard, crisp coat — a charming dog brimful of character.

"I have seen and owned puppies by the celebrated Killiney Boy, and by dogs tracing from him, with short coats and black hairs. The old dog was open in coat, with a grand terrier head, straight in hocks, but a game little tyke, and died fighting—being killed in a kennel row. He had grown quite white in face and chest when last I saw him; and many of his strain, earlier in life than is the case with most other dogs (like the Palmerston strain of Irish setters), grow grizzled about the head.

"A glance at the pedigree of almost any of the noted winners of the day will serve to show how much Killiney Boy did to bring the breed to its present form, as few pedigrees are without his name, and many of them on both sire and dam side trace back to him. Curiously enough, the short-haired mahogany-

coloured specimens often prove very serviceable when bred from, and throw pups with plenty of coat, and this I have proved myself, and heard other breeders assert. Mr. Barnett's Benedict (brother to Champion Bachelor) was a notable instance of this, being very short in coat on body and sides, and he probably got as many winners on the bench as any dog of this variety.

"The north of Ireland was the stronghold of the Irish terriers for many a day, and still holds its own, with Mr. William Graham to aid it. Even there I should doubt if a pure descent of Irish terrier could be traced back for thirty years, as so long ago no one cared to go to the trouble of breeding them to one uniform type, and those who used them for fighting purposes crossed them with the bull terrier to increase their gameness and punishing power.

"Wexford, Dublin, and other parts had strains of their own, and when classes were formed at shows, and good prizes offered, fair specimens of the old sort were to be had, which, with judicious mating, produced a level and neat terrier, but these, as before observed, frequently threw back to the old stock, and sometimes a rough, open coated puppy still appears in the best bred litters, differing from all his brothers and sisters. Strange to say the

freedom from stop, which is one of the characteristics of the present dog, was highly thought of in the dogs bred in former days, and as the ears were almost invariably cropped it mattered little how they came, but if uncut were usually heavy and carried low on the head.

"A glance at the earlier show catalogues confirms what I have written above as to the doubtful breeding of the earlier terriers.

"Take the Exhibition Palace Show at Dublin in 1874. Here classes were divided as 'dogs and bitches exceeding 9lb., and dogs and bitches under that weight;' in the former class ten competed, and half that number had no pedigree assigned to them; in the latter class only three competed, one of these, the second prize winner, having no pedigree. The following year three classes were provided, including a champion class 'for winners of a first prize at any show.' Dogs over 9lb. and bitches over 9lb. Four champions (save the mark) competed; two had pedigrees and the other two had none. In dogs over 9lb. six competed, two only having pedigrees. Four bitches over 9lb. were entered, half that number having pedigrees and half not.

"At the Dublin show in 1878 there were even fewer competitors, a dog and bitch class being

given, with no restrictions as to weight. In the former there were four entries, and in the latter three, but only two of the lot appear to be able to boast of a pedigree.

"Does not the above prove that pedigrees in those days were little attended to, otherwise surely they would be stated if known. Some of the entries in these old catalogues are amusing, one entry being described as 'Pedigree terrier, well bred;' another, appropriately named 'The Limb, this bitch has jumped off all the highest bridges in and about Dublin.' Needless to say she was entered as 'not for sale.' 'Jack' appears to have been a favourite name, and three with this cognomen competed in one class, and, oh, 'the grumbling' at the awards, for everyone thought his tyke the only true and only genuine article, and owners were by no means loth to express their opinions in words."

A year or so later good ones appeared, such as Messrs. Carey's Sport, Spuds, and Sting, Mr. Waterhouse's Killiney Boy, and Mr. Wm. Graham's Erin, the latter brace when mated producing such good ones as Pagan II. and Play Boy, the particulars of which are fully given in what Mr. Barnett has contributed earlier on.

Some of the best Irish terriers have already been

mentioned, but omission should not be made of dogs so good as Gripper; Major Arnand's Fury II.; Phadruig; Dr. Carey's Sting; Peter Bodger (Mr. Waterhouse); Mr. H. A. Graves' Glory (the smallest Irish terrier that attained champion honours); Mr. W. Graham's Gilford; Mr. Backhouse's Buster, Bumptious Biddy, and Begum; Nora Tatters, a great favourite of mine, with Droleen and Bencher, all Mr. Wiener's; Mr. Sumner's St. George and B.A.; Dan'el II., Breadenhill; Mr. F. Breakell's Bonnet; Mr. Mayell's Chaperon and Mr. A. E. Clear's Breda Mixer. Still another youngster that I opine will not be long in becoming a champion is Mr. C. J. Barnett's Black Sheep, a dog of 24lb. weight, about the size the best of them have been. His dark face may be objectionable, and he is perhaps a mere trifle long in back, but, all round, I have never seen a better terrier, and I fancy that, assisted by his excellent pair of natural ears, he will be the first dog to lower the colours of Mr. Wiener's so long successful Brickbat, if his owner has the temerity to place the latter on the bench again.

Another favourite Irish terrier of mine is Mr. Barnett's Birthright. She weighs 18lb., and has been kept out of many prizes because some judges consider her small. Her character and general

form are exquisite. Other typical Irish terriers up to date are Mrs. Butcher's Bawnboy and Ted Malone; Mr. T. Yarr's Poor Pat; Mr. F. Parkyn's Firefly; Mr. Jowett's Crowgill Sportsman; Mr. C. B. Murless's Magic; Mr. Krehl's Bishop's Boy; Mr. T. Wallace's Treasurer; whilst from time to time Mr. James Sumner, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Dr. Marsh, Mr. F. W. Jowett, Mr. H. Benner, Mr. C. R. Norton, Mr. C. M. Nicholson, and Mr. T. C. Tisdall, have all owned Irish terriers of more than ordinary excellence.

The Irish Terrier Club was established in 1879, and proving unusually liberal in supporting certain shows, has no doubt done much to popularise the variety over which it looks. Its challenge cup is valuable and handsome, which, as already stated, was won outright by Brickbat, but two cups of equal value will shortly be offered by the club.

Considerable difference of opinion has been expressed as to the description of the Irish terrier as issued by the club, it evidently being modelled on that of the fox terrier. The following, compiled by an "up to date" admirer and successful breeder of the variety, will give an idea of the "points" of an Irish terrier; at any rate, when assisted by Mr. Wardle's drawings, they will do so.

"*Head.*—Long and flat, not pinched or lumpy, and not too full in the cheek; showing but a very slight stop in profile. Jaw strong, of a punishing length and of good depth. A thin, weak jaw is objectionable, as is a short, thick head.

"*Teeth.*—Level, white, and sound; both over or undershot objectionable and disqualifying.

"*Nose.*—Black.

"*Eyes.*—Brown, dark hazel, or black, the latter however, are apt to give the dog a curious expression. They should be small, keen, and more almond-shaped than round, set in the head and not on the head. Light eyes very objectionable.

"*Ears.*—Fairly thick, V-shaped, and set on to fall to the corner of the eye and close to the cheeks, but not at a right angle to the head; they should not be set on too high or point to the nose.

"*Neck.* — Long, clean, and muscular, slightly arched, free from throatiness and nicely placed in the shoulders, not set on the top of them.

"*Shoulders.*—Strong and fine, nicely sloping to the back and firm to the hand, the dog should feel strong when pressed on the shoulders, the withers narrow, and gracefully joining the neck and back.

"*Chest.*—Of good depth, wide enough to give the heart and lungs free play, but not wide when viewed in front.

"*Back.*—Straight and strong.

"*Loin.*—Very slightly arched.

"*Stern.*—Docked or shortened, set rather high, must be gaily carried but not curled; the stern should be placed on in a line with the back, if too low it gives the dog a mean and unsymmetrical appearance behind.

"*Body.*—Of good depth, well ribbed up, but not too far back, or it will make him seem too thick-set and cobby, and detract from his appearance of liberty; flank slightly tucked up, but not enough to make the dog look shelly or light. Ribs inclined to flatness and not too much arched or sprung.

"*Legs and Feet.*—The legs should be strong, straight, and muscular, but not too upright in the pasterns, which should be slightly springy; elbows set strongly to the shoulders, moving freely, not tied too closely under him; the feet thick and hard, toes arched; open, long, or thin feet most objectionable.

"*Hind quarters.*—Very strong and muscular, long from hip to hock, not too wide but thick through, with no appearance of weakness, legs fairly

under the dog, the hocks must move straight, cow hocks or hind legs bent outwards most objectionable.

"*Coat.*—Hard, straight, and wiry, free from silkiness anywhere; about 2½in. long on body, shorter on the head and ears, save a beard on the chin, short and hard on the legs, on no account curly; a soft, curly, or open coat objectionable.

"*Colour.*—Red-yellow, wheaten, or light brown inclining to grey; the best colour is orange tipped with red, the head slightly darker than the body, and the ears slightly darker than the head. The colour should not run out on the legs a dirty or dull dark red; a mahogany shade is objectionable.

"*Size.*—Height, dogs 16in. to 16½in., bitches 15½in. to 16in.; length from shoulder to set on of stern, dogs 14¾in. to 15½in., bitches 14in. to 15in.; girth of chest, 20½in. to 21½in.; weight for dogs 20lb. to 24lb., bitches 18lb. to 22lb.

"*General appearance.*—The Irish terrier should appear to be of good constitution, somewhat rough in outlook, but thoroughly symmetrical. As the stern is high set on it gives the hind quarters a somewhat jumped-up look; the movements are rather jerky behind, as if the hind quarters possessed the power of moving quicker than the fore-end—almost a hare-like movement; the expression should be wicked, but

intelligent, altogether a rough, merry, but game-looking terrier, not cobby nor too coarse.

"*Temperament.*—Temper very good, often shy, but always game. When at work, utterly without fear, and rather headstrong; when in the house, quiet, affectionate, and loving. It is a characteristic of the Irish terrier to thrust his nose into his master's hand, or rest the head on his foot, or against his legs."

Positive Points.	Value.	Negative Points.	Value.
Head	10	White on toes or feet	5
Teeth and eyes	10	Mouth undershot or overshot	20
Ears	10	Very much white on chest	5
Neck	5	Coat curly or soft	20
Legs and feet	15		
Chest and shoulders	10		
Back and loin and hind quarters	15		
Coat	10		
Colour	5		
General outline	10		
	100		50

Disqualifying Points.

Brindled in colour, nose cherry or flesh-coloured; white legs—indeed any white, either on the feet, chest, or elsewhere, is objectionable. At four or five years old a few white hairs, giving a grizzly appearance about the muzzle, is not detrimental.

The following is the description issued by the Irish Terrier Club :

Positive Points.	Value.
Head, jaw, teeth, and eyes	15
Ears	5
Legs and feet	10
Neck	5
Shoulders and chest	10
Back and loin	10
Hind quarters and stern	10
Coat	15
Colour	10
Size and symmetry	10
	100

Negative Points.		Value.
White nails, toes, and feet	*minus*	10
Much white on chest	„	10
Ears cropped	„	5
Mouth undershot or cankered	„	10
Coat shaggy, curly, or soft	„	10
Uneven in colour	„	5
		50

Disqualifying Points : Nose cherry or red. Brindle colour.

Descriptive Particulars.

"*Head.*—Long ; skull flat, and rather narrow between ears, getting slightly narrower towards the eye ; free from wrinkle ; stop hardly visible, except in profile. The jaw must be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek, and of a good punishing length, but not so fine as a white English terrier's. There should be a slight falling away below the eye, so as not to have a greyhound appearance. Hair on face of same description as on body, but short (about a quarter of an inch

long), in appearance almost smooth and straight; a slight beard is the only longish hair (and it is only long in comparison with the rest) that is permissible, and that is characteristic.

"*Teeth.*—Should be strong and level.

"*Lips.*—Not so tight as a bull terrier's, but well-fitting, showing through the hair their black lining.

"*Nose.*—Must be black.

"*Eyes.*—A dark hazel colour, small, not prominent, and full of life, fire, and intelligence.

"*Ears.*—When uncut, small and V-shaped, of moderate thickness, set well up on the head, and dropping forward closely to the cheek. The ear must be free of fringe, and the hair thereon shorter and generally darker in colour than the body.

"*Neck.*—Should be of a fair length, and gradually widening towards the shoulders, well carried, and free of throatiness. There is generally a slight sort of frill visible at each side of the neck, running nearly to the corner of the ear, which is looked on as very characteristic.

"*Shoulders and Chest.*—Shoulders must be fine, long, and sloping well into the back; the chest deep and muscular, but neither full nor wide.

"*Back and Loin.*—Body moderately long; back should be strong and straight, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin broad

and powerful and slightly arched; ribs fairly sprung, rather deep than round, and well ribbed back.

"*Hind Quarters.*—Well under the dog; should be strong and muscular, the thighs powerful, hocks near the ground, stifles not much bent.

"*Stern.*—Generally docked; should be free of fringe or feather, set on pretty high, carried gaily, but not over the back or curled.

Feet and Legs.—Feet should be strong, tolerably round, and moderately small; toes arched, and neither turned out nor in; black toe-nails are preferable and most desirable. Legs moderately long, well set from the shoulders, perfectly straight, with plenty of bone and muscle; the elbows working freely clear of the sides, pasterns short and straight, hardly noticeable. Both fore and hind legs should be moved straight forward when travelling, the stifles not turned outwards, the legs free of feather, and covered, like the head, with as hard a texture of coat as body, but not so long.

"*Coat.*—Hard and wiry, free of softness or silkiness, not so long as to hide the outlines of the body, particularly in the hindquarters, straight and flat, no shagginess, and free of lock or curl.

"*Colour.*—Should be 'whole-coloured,' the most preferable being bright red; next wheaten, yellow, and grey, brindle disqualifying. White sometimes

appears on chest and feet; it is more objectionable on the latter than on the chest, as a speck of white on chest is frequently to be seen in all self-coloured breeds.

"*Size and Symmetry.*—Weight in show condition, from 16lb. to 24lb.—say, 16lb. to 22lb. for bitches and 18lb. to 24lb. for dogs. The most desirable weight is 22lb. or under, which is a nice, stylish, and useful size. The dog must present an active, lively, lithe, and wiry appearance; lots of substance, at the same time free of clumsiness, as speed and endurance, as well as power, are very essential. They must be neither 'cloddy' nor 'cobby,' but should be framed on the 'lines of speed,' showing a graceful 'racing outline.'

"*Temperament.*—Dogs that are very game are usually surly or snappish. The Irish terrier, as a breed, is an exception, being remarkably good-tempered, notably so with mankind, it being admitted, however, that he is, perhaps, a little too ready to resent interference on the part of other dogs. There is a heedless, reckless pluck about the Irish terrier which is characteristic, and, coupled with the headlong dash, blind to all consequences, with which he rushes at his adversary, has earned for the breed the proud epithet of 'The Dare-Devils.' When 'off duty' they are characterised

by a quiet caress-inviting appearance, and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their masters' hands it is difficult to realise that on occasion, at the 'set-on,' they can prove they have the courage of a lion, and will fight on to the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary devotion to, and have been known to track their masters almost incredible distances."

This "club description" has given rise to a considerable amount of controversy, but I believe it was drawn up by the leading admirers of the Irish terrier a few years ago, and if fault may be found with one or two of the items, such are of little importance so far as the general delineation of the dog is concerned. Unlike the Bedlington terrier, the Irish terrier is progressive so far as public estimation is concerned, and as I conclude this article I am told of a *bonâ-fide* offer of £220 for a couple of young dogs which have not yet been placed as the best of their variety.

ARTHUR WARDLE

CHAPTER X.

THE WELSH TERRIER.

THIS terrier is our most modern introduction, and one is apt to wonder how it was that for so long his merits have been overlooked. The dog of which I write as a Welsh terrier was unknown until some eight years or so ago. Then he appeared in some of our shows; he was given a place in the Stud Book; a club was formed in 1886 to look after his welfare, and at some modern exhibitions, to wit, at Liverpool, in 1893, there were no fewer than ninety-three entries made of Welsh terriers, or dogs that passed as such. When he was first introduced, a rather short stumpy head, with considerable terrier character generally, were considered to form the correct type; now the head has been "improved," or otherwise, until it is as long and fox terrier-like as those Mr. Wardle draws on another page, who, following the dictates of fashion, gives us the Welsh terrier, which is perhaps not Welsh at all, as he is to-day. To proceed with my story.

However reluctant I may be to agree with all that has been said and done to popularise the so-called Welsh terrier, one must give way to the majority. The Kennel Club now acknowledges this variety of terrier by the name which heads this chapter, and, in addition, there is a well-established and flourishing club that looks carefully after its interests. So let it be. Still, there is no gainsaying the fact that some of the very best terriers of this variety have been produced from parents that never had a drop of Welsh blood in their veins, that had never seen the Principality, and had no more connection therewith than the black and white fisherman's dog of Newfoundland has with the dog treasured by the monks of St. Bernard's hospice. About eight years ago the newly popularised black and tan hard-haired terrier suddenly appeared on the show bench, and, although then claimed as a native of Wales, or to have originally sprung therefrom, there was other evidence to prove that this identical dog had long flourished in the north of England, and in some districts was still to be found uncrossed with the modern fox terrier, and, so far as could be discovered, of comparatively pure blood.

When the Kennel Club authorities at Cleveland-row consented to its entry in their Stud Book in 1886, the classification of "Welsh or old English wire-

haired black and tan terriers" was given, a title which, though rather long, was the correct one to adopt as likely to suit both parties concerned, for already there had been a division in the camp; the north of England fanciers of the variety wished their rights acknowledged, and the Welshmen did likewise. The former attempted to establish a club to promote the old English hard-haired black and tan terrier, and failed so to do; the latter proved successful in forming a similar coterie to look after the interests of the Welsh terrier, and to see that its merits were appreciated by dog show committees and the public at large. So successful did the latter body prove, that, not contented with obtaining all they required for their own favourite, they contrived to persuade the Kennel Club to abolish the name of old English terrier altogether; and, be the animal of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Devon, or Yorkshire extraction, his nativity has no *locus standi*, and Welsh he must be to the end of his days. It was in 1888 that the Welsh terrier, as such, first appeared in the Stud Book. Such is a brief history of the popular progress of this dog.

Not very long ago I was in conversation with a native of the Principality, where his ancestors had lived for generations on their own estate—a sporting one, occupied by a sporting family.

Here came a chance to obtain some information about his native terrier. "Welsh terriers?" said he; "why, bless me! there isn't such a thing, unless you mean all the little cross-bred creatures to be seen in any of our country towns." This was a floorer at the very set-off for the man in search of knowledge; but not long after, I had the good fortune to travel for some distance with a well-known authority on all matters canicular, whose residence was likewise in Wales. "You wish to learn something about Welsh terriers," said he; "why, I am sorry to say the dog show judges are going in altogether for the wrong type." "Then there is a breed of real Welsh terriers?" said I. "Oh, yes; most certainly," said my friend; "but they are big dogs—25lb. weight or more, with shortish, close, hard coats; active, hardy-looking fellows; black and tan in colour, and particularly useful in working very rough covert on mountainous ground, such as is found in so many of the hilly and wild districts. But," continued my informant, "points of beauty are not considered of such importance as gameness and ability to work. Their ears are usually large, and the skull is generally rounder between the ears than is quite orthodox in the modern fox terrier." Here was another opinion.

A dozen years ago I myself bought what was said

to be a Welsh terrier, which proved to be a moderate specimen of the ordinary white and tan marked wire-hair of the present day. The standard adopted by the judges at all recent shows appears now to be generally uniform. The dog of which we write must, according to them, be not more than about 18lb. weight, black and tan in colour, quite free from white, though white on the breast or feet does not amount to absolute disqualification; coat hard, close, and water and weather resisting; head, jaw, ears, build, and general appearance identical with the modern fox terrier; but the crisper coat and darker colour give the Welsh terrier a more dare-devil and determined appearance than the fashionable beauties of the present time, such as are shown by Mr. R. J. Vicary and others.

Now I have known dogs of the above description since my boyhood in the north of England; specimens as good as anything seen nowadays I came across long before ever the Welsh terrier was even thought of as it is now, and some of the leading winners to-day, especially in the dog classes, are probably descended from the same strain, for they have come from the north of England. Most of those of Welsh origin that appeared at the earlier shows were lighter and weaker in jaw than the English variety, finer or lighter in bone, and with

more than a tendency to be round or domed on the skull. This was especially to be noticed in Dau Lliw, a smart little bitch, about 15lb. in weight, I should say, who for some time was at the head of her race, but her teeth were not quite level. Mr. C. H. Beck's Fan was another excellent bitch of similar stamp, but scarcely so round between the tops of the ears as the one previously mentioned. Major Savage more recently showed some first rate terriers that were much of the same style.

We have thus quite four diverse opinions, let alone two or three more which emanated from the decisions of modern show bench judges who had awarded prizes to narrow-chested, flat-ribbed abortions, soft in coat, and minus all character, animals certainly dear at one-fourth the sum that has been paid as their entry fees. "We must encourage the breed," said one judge, in reply to my strictures for his award of a prize to such a creature. "Right enough," replied I; "but you encourage no breed when you award a prize to a mongrel like that." Nor did he, although the specimen in question was shown from the kennels of a well-known member of the Welsh Terrier Club.

Failing, then, to obtain much uniformity of opinion orally, I had recourse to letter-writing, and from Wales, the northern portion thereof, where these

terriers find most favour, in due course my reply came. Certainly it was altogether in favour of the identity and purity of the breed, and, being from an ardent admirer of the type, and one who knows what that type is, the opinion expressed must be of that value I take it to be. Twenty years ago my informant possessed "two rare, nice terriers of the type shown now. Common enough then, they were generally used in the country for the ordinary terrier purposes. At Dolgelly a strain had been kept in the family of Mr. J. G. Williams for three generations. Mr. Griffith Williams, Trefeilar; Mr. Owen, Ymwlch; and Mr. Edwards, Nanhorn Hall, Pwllheli, had all owned Welsh terriers for fifty or sixty years; and Mr. Jones, of Ynysfor also, the latter gentleman never being without a few couples running with his scratch pack of hounds upon and about the wild, rough country surrounding Beddgelert. Again, the late Mr. J. Rumsey Williams, of Carnarvon, was an ardent admirer of this variety, and several of the earlier strains which have won show bench prizes can be traced from his stock—Mr. Dew's Topsy, Mr. J. E. Jones's Tansy, and Mr. C. W. Roberts's Welsh Dick being the most notable examples." Leaving North Wales and going southwards, the same correspondent says that Welsh terriers have been known there for one

hundred and fifty years in connection with the Glansevin Hunt, and likewise with the Abererch Hunt for almost as long a period. Now all these dogs, of somewhat different strains, were produced of similar type. Some were larger than others, some shorter and thicker in head, nor were they all identical in build and height from the ground; still, a similarity in appearance ran throughout, which plainly betokened a common origin.

In addition to this practical argument in favour of the Welshness of these terriers, classes were first made for them at Welsh shows, the one held at Carnarvon in July, 1885, I believe, being the earliest of all; but it was at Bangor, in the following August, that the meeting took place which inaugurated the club, following a suggestion made by a correspondent in the columns of the *Field* some short time earlier.

Returning for a moment to the various animals exhibited as Welsh terriers, it is remarkable that by far the three best dogs up to a certain date were English-bred ones, and of English extraction, and two of them came from the district of South Durham and North Yorkshire. The latter were the Welsher, first shown by Mr. A. Maxwell, Croft, near Darlington, and the puppy Mawdwy Nonsuch, purchased from the same gentleman at an enormous

price by Mr. E. W. Buckley, who for a long time showed an unbeaten certificate. The third was the well-known terrier General Contour, whose pedigree is unknown, but he is credited with being an Englishman so far as blood is concerned.

Another good dog about that time was little Bob Bethesda, a true Welshman, and such dogs as Lieut.-Col. Savage, Mr. W. S. Glynn, Mr. W. J. M. Herbert, and other exhibitors now show, are for the most part "pure Welsh;" at any rate for some few generations back.

A fairly, and not more than fairly, distinguishing type has been produced, of which Mr. J. H. Harrowing's Brynhir Joe, his sister, Dolly; Mr. W. Hassell's Nan; Mr. W. S. Glynn's Dim Saesonaeg; Mr. W. J. M. Herbert's Cymro Dewr II.; Miss Parker's Mona Fach and Lady Cymraeg; Mr. Roberts' Lady Ceredwen, and Lieut.-Col. Savage's Sir Launcelot are perhaps about the best that are being shown at the present day. But I am sadly afraid if one went very carefully into the pedigrees of some of the Welsh terriers entered as such, one would find little Welsh about them beyond their names. Just now there are many energetic admirers of the Welsh terrier, including Miss Parker, Mr. Rotherham Cecil, Mr. W. B. Davenport, Mr. W. C. Roberts, Mr. F. Bouch, Mr. W. J. M. Herbert, Mr. M. T.

Morris, Mr. W. S. Glynn, Mr. R. Hartley, and others, who as a rule are strong supporters of the club.

I think that the introducers of the Welsh terrier as a variety of its own claimed a little too much for their speciality, and in the *Field* of Aug. 15, 1885, there is an account of how they can hunt the otter and kill it too. I have seen an ordinary smooth-coated fox terrier, which had been kennelled with hounds, speak on the drag of an otter; but that a terrier, even a Welsh one, can pick up a cold scent by the riverside in early morning and hunt it out from pebble to pebble and rock to rock, now this side the river and now on that, until the otter is marked in some hover in the bank, I must see before I can believe. And when the otter is found and swum, and killed by a dozen little terriers with weak jaws, without the aid of the poles and spears and staves of the hunters, a climax is reached which ought to make the Welsh terriers, that are said to do so, the most popular breed of modern times. But no terrier can do this, nor will anyone who has seen otter hunting with hounds, and knows what punishment the otter can take and give, believe it of any small dog. Indeed, nature never intended them for such work. That the Welsh terrier is a game, plucky terrier, smart and active on land, at home

in the water, and free and kind in his disposition, I have no manner of doubt. His blood, too, may be of the bluest. Unfortunately, until lately, he has been neglected and overlooked. A pedigree for over a hundred years is good enough for any dog, and such, I am told, some of our Welsh friends are supposed to have. This, with the varied accomplishments he possesses, and his sprightly presence, should enable him to sustain the position in public favour he has so quickly reached.

I have no doubt that the so-called Welsh terrier will retain his popularity, because he is a nice little dog of a handy size, and, having usually been reared out of kennels, that is, brought up in the house, is affectionate, kindly, and desirable as a companion, nor is he fond of fighting, and his colour is pleasing. Judges, however, should not lay too much stress upon the rich tan and deep black to the sacrifice of more useful qualities. It is in the matter of colour in dogs where trouble has been caused, and an easy path laid for dishonest practices. I am certain that had not so much been thought of the blue colour in the Bedlington terrier, he would have been a more popular dog to-day, the same with the black and tan English terrier likewise. Colour was required in both, and when nature did not give it, such was produced

artificially. Now that the Welshman is well established, let his admirers keep to one type and one type alone. Discountenance all trimming and plucking; show your dog naturally and he will be far better than when trimmed, and plucked, and singed, and dyed. To prove how he has prospered I need only draw attention to the Stud Book, where in 1886 there were but half a dozen entries registered, in 1893 there are fifty-one, and signs are not wanting that the latter number will be increased in the near future.

The Welsh Terrier Club is quite a powerful and representative body, and it has issued the following description of the dog it has under its wing:

"*Head.*—The skull should be flat, and rather wider between the ears than the wire-haired fox terrier. The jaw should be powerful, clean cut, rather deeper, and more punishing—giving the head a more masculine appearance than that usually seen on a fox terrier. Stop not too defined, fair length from stop to end of nose, the latter being of a black colour.

"*Ears.*—The ear should be V-shaped, small, not too thin, set on fairly high, carried forward and close to the cheek.

"*Eyes.*—The eye should be small, not being too

deeply set in or protruding out of skull, of a dark hazel colour, expressive, and indicating abundant pluck.

"*Neck.*—The neck should be of moderate length and thickness, slightly arched, and sloping gracefully into the shoulders.

"*Body.*—The back should be short, and well ribbed up, the loin strong, good depth, and moderate width of chest. The shoulders should be long, sloping, and well set back. The hindquarters should be strong, thighs muscular, and of good length, with the hocks moderately straight, well let down, and fair amount of bone. The stern should be set on moderately high, but not too gaily carried.

"*Legs and Feet.*—The legs should be straight and muscular, possessing fair amount of bone, with upright and powerful pasterns. The feet should be small, round, and cat-like.

"*Coat.*—The coat should be wiry, hard, very close, and abundant.

"*Colour.*—The colour should be black and tan, or black grizzle and tan, free from black pencilling on toes.

"*Size.*—The height at shoulder should be 15in. for dogs, bitches proportionately less. Twenty pounds shall be considered a fair average weight in

working condition, but this may vary a pound or so either way."

Numerical points, not issued by the club :

	Value.		Value.
Head, ears, eyes, jaw...	20	Coat	15
Neck and shoulders ...	10	Colour	10
Body	10	General appearance and character.....	10
Loins and hind quarters	10		
Legs and feet.....	15		
	65		35

Grand Total, 100.

White in patches on the body or on breast, or elsewhere, to any great extent, and teeth not level, either undershot or overshot, disqualifications.

ARTHUR WARDLE

CHAPTER XI.

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER.

FROM all I have been told, and from what I have read, I believe that this little dog is the oldest variety of the canine race indigenous to North Britain, although but a comparatively recent introduction across the border and into fashionable society, at any rate under his present name. For generations he had been a popular dog in the Highlands, where, strangely enough, he was always known as the Skye terrier, although he is so different from the long-coated, unsporting-like looking creature with which that name is now associated. Even Hugh Dalziel, in the first edition of his "British Dogs," published so recently as 1881, gives an excellent illustration of the Scotch terrier which he calls a Skye terrier.

Our little friend has, perhaps, been rather unfortunate so far as nomenclature is concerned, for, after being called a Skye terrier, he became known as the Scotch terrier, the Scots terrier, and the

Highland terrier; then others dubbed him the Cairn terrier and the Die Hard, whilst another move was made to give him the distinguishing appellation of the Aberdeen terrier. Now he has been thoroughly wound up, and, I suppose to suit those persons of teetotal proclivities who connected the word "Scotch" with the national liquor called whiskey, has developed into the "Scottish" terrier; as such he is known in the Stud Books, and is acknowledged as of that name by the leading Scotch, or Scottish, authorities on the variety. Well, he is a game, smart, perky little terrier, and I do not think that his general excellence and desirability as a companion are likely to suffer from the evolutions his name has undergone. Years ago, before dog shows were invented, any cross bred creature was called a Scotch terrier, especially if he appeared to stand rather higher on the legs than the ordinary terrier; if he were on short legs he was an "otter" terrier.

In an old "Sportsman," a three halfpenny little magazine published in 1833, there is a wood engraving, by no means a bad one, of "The Scotch terrier." This is a big, leggy, cut-eared dog with a docked tail, evidently hard in coat and very game looking; were such a dog to be shown to-day he would be most likely to take a prize in the Irish

terrier classes. The letterpress description does not, however, tally with the picture, for after saying that the Scotch terrier is purest in point of breed, it proceeds to state that "the Scotch terrier is generally low in stature, seldom more than 12in. or 14in. in height, with a strong muscular body and stout legs; his ears small and half pricked; his head is rather large in proportion to the size of his body, and his muzzle is considerably pointed. His scent is extremely acute, so that he can trace the footsteps of other animals with certainty; he is generally of a sand colour or black, dogs of this colour being certainly the most hardy and most to be depended upon. When white or pied, it is a sure mark of the impurity of the breed. The hair of this terrier is long, matted, and hard over almost every part of his body. His bite is extremely keen." This is not a bad description of a Scottish terrier of the present day, excepting that the matted coat is not required, that the semi-erect ears are not fashionable, and that a white specimen of pure blood crops up occasionally.

However, the same writer goes on to state that "there are three distinct varieties of the Scotch terrier, viz., the one above described; another about the same size as the former, but with hair much longer and more flowing, which gives the legs the

appearance of being very short. This is the prevailing breed of the western isles of Scotland." This, of course, will answer for a description of our ordinary Skye terrier. Then of the third variety, which may be taken to be the ordinary or mongrel variety, the writer in the "Sportsman" says this "is much larger than the former two, being generally from 15 to 18in. in height, with the hair very hard and wiry, and much shorter than that of the others. It is from this breed that the best bull terriers have been produced."

Whoever wrote the above I do not know, but Thomson Gray, in his "Dogs of Scotland," makes a similar quotation, which he says is from "Brown's Field Book," also published in 1833. However, I take the description to be interesting.

What to me appears to be the strangest part of all, is that even the Highland sportsmen of that time, and a little later, called their native terrier the Skye terrier. St. John in his "Highland Sports" (1846) alluded to some of his terriers as Skyes, when they were undoubtedly our "die-hards." The long silky-coated dogs of the western isles would have been no use to a sportsman such as he, and although game enough in their way, they, the Skyes, did not possess the activity nor the power to tackle the wild cat, the marten, and other vermin found in the wilds of

Sutherlandshire, where Charles St. John lived. Moreover, he also calls them "Highland terriers."

He says, "Why do Highland terriers so often run on three legs—particularly when bent on mischief? Is it to keep one in reserve in case of emergencies? I never had a Highland terrier who did not hop along constantly on three legs, keeping one of them up as if to rest it.

"The Skye terrier has a great deal of quiet intelligence, learning to watch his master's looks and understand his meaning in a wonderful manner. . . . This dog shows great impetuosity in attacking vermin of all kinds, though often his courage is accompanied by a kind of shyness and reserve; but when once roused by being bit or scratched in its attacks on vermin, the Skye terrier fights to the last, and shows a great deal of cunning and generalship as well as courage. Unless well entered when young they are apt to be noisy, and yelp and bark more than fight. The terriers I have had of this kind show some curious habits, unlike most other dogs. I have observed that when young they frequently make a kind of seat under a bush or hedge, where they will sit for hours together crouched like a wild animal. Unlike other dogs, too, they will eat (though not driven by hunger) almost anything that is given them, such as raw eggs, the

bones and meat of wild ducks or wood pigeons and other birds that every other kind of dog, however hungry, rejects with disgust. In fact, in many respects their habits resemble those of wild animals. They always are excellent swimmers, taking the water quietly and fearlessly when very young."

My favourite author then proceeds to write of their use in taking his master quickly up to a wounded deer, but, irrespective of the latter, no one can say that St. John's description does not altogether tally with that of the Scotch terrier. It is nearly twenty years since the late Captain Mackie gave me a small, semi-prick eared dog he had got from the north of Scotland, from which the above description might have been taken. It ran at times on three legs, was slow to be the aggressor, but was a terrible punisher for a fourteen pound dog when he did start; and he, too, was at times shy and reserved, and would eat grouse and pigeon as freely as he would any butchers' meat.

Long before I owned this dog a friend of mine had a similar one sent out of Caithness-shire, which was called a "Skye terrier," but again he turned out to be just a Scottish little fellow, short on the legs, hard in coat, and as game as possible. Both these were brown brindles in colour, which I fancy were at that time more plentiful than the black brindles or

almost black dogs, oftener seen on the show bench to-day.

It was about the year 1874 that a newspaper controversy brought the Scottish terrier prominently before the public, and the Crystal Palace shows and the one at Brighton the following year, viz., in 1876, provided classes for them, which, however, failed to fill. Then there came a lull, a club was formed, and in 1879 Mr. J. B. Morrison, of Greenock, was invited to the Alexandra Palace show to judge the Scotch terriers in a class which had been provided for them. A few months later divisions were given them at the Dundee show, when the winner, though a pure "Scottie," was called a Skye terrier, and came from that island. Birmingham provided a class in 1881, and with an incompetent judge the prizes were withheld, though such men as the late Captain Mackie, Mr. Ludlow, and Mr. J. A. Adamson were exhibitors. The Curzon Hall show appears to have been rather unfortunate in this sort of thing, for previously the leading prize in wire-haired fox terriers was withheld when there was as good a specimen of the variety as we ever saw on the bench or in the ring at any time. However, another year things went better with the Scottish terriers, as in 1883 Messrs. Ludlow and Blomfield, of Norwich, to whom much of the credit for the popularisation of the

breed is due, again made entries and won chief honours with their little dogs Rambler and Bitters. Two years later Captain Mackie was the most successful competitor, securing the leading prizes with his historical Dundee and his lovely little bitch Glengogo, and so we are brought right down to the present time.

Much has been written of the various strains of the Scottish terrier, but such are of little account, as, although they were kept by many of the Highland sportsmen on their estates, and used for hunting purposes and for killing vermin, all had sprung from a common origin. They had not sufficiently distinguishing features from each other to merit a separation, though every laird said his own breed was the best and the only one to be found in its original purity. However, be this as it may, there is no doubt in my mind that this terrier had inhabited Scotland long before modern writers told us what they knew about dogs, and that all the stories about the Skye terriers being in reality a half-bred poodle or Maltese, made so by one of the breed washed up from a shipwrecked vessel on the coast of Skye, is all nonsense—a traveller's tale and no more. The so-called Aberdeen terrier is the Scottish terrier pure and simple, and the Poltalloch terrier, mentioned in "Dogs of Scotland," is a yellowish

white variety kept by the Malcolms at Poltalloch, in Argyllshire, where the strain is carefully preserved. These terriers only differ in colour from the ordinary Scottish terrier. A white puppy occasionally appears in a litter of the latter as it does sometimes in deerhounds Of course, if these white puppies were reared and bred from, a strain of that colour would eventually be perpetuated, and probably this has been the case in the first instance at Poltalloch. Some years ago Mr. Thomson Gray procured a white bitch of pure pedigree for Captain Keene, a well-known member of the Kennel Club. I have a portrait of her by me now, and she is certainly a Scottish terrier in every particular, and a great favourite with her owner, who entered her in the "Stud Book" as White Heather. From her, Captain Keene has had three litters to ordinary coloured dogs of the breed, but not one of the puppies has yet taken after their dam, all of them, strangely enough, being either black or very dark brindle.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that this white Scottish terrier is occasionally produced in the ordinary course from dark coloured parents; the Scottish deerhound likewise, but not frequently, throws a similar puppy in the same way, and Mr. J. Pratt has been successful in breeding two or three Skye terriers pretty nearly pure white. In alluding

to these off coloured specimens one must not forget that fawn or sandy Scottish terriers are by no means infrequent, and two or three years ago Mr. A. Maxwell, of Croft, near Darlington, won several prizes with a dog of this colour, and a very good specimen of his race too. We all know that the fawn colour in deerhounds and in Skye terriers, although not so prevalent as once was the case, is still by no means uncommon.

The allusion to the Poltalloch terrier in the "Dogs of Scotland" elicited the following communication from Col. Malcolm, R.E., to the author of the work in question: "The Poltalloch terriers still exist in the Poltalloch Kennels, and I hope that your recognition of them may make it more possible to keep them up. They are not invariably white, but run between creamy white and sandy. A good one at his best looks like a handsome deerhound, reduced in some marvellous way. They are gameness itself, and terrible poachers. They love above all things to get away with a young retriever, and ruin him for ever, teaching him everything he ought not to know. As for wisdom, make one your friend and he will know everything and do it. I have known one whose usual amusement was rat-killing, and who had never retrieved, go into a hole in tender ice and bring out a wild duck, because,

I suppose, he thought it a shame to waste it when his master had shot it. This chap had a great friend, a mastiff bitch, and he used to swim along water-rat infested streams, and she applying her nose to the landward hole would snort a rat out of his wits into the water, and into the terrier's jaws, who, silently swimming, was keeping pace with his friend. They are said in the kennels to have a trick of suddenly turning upon one of their number and putting it to death, and when they do this they leave but little mark of their work, as they eat their victim. They are kept for work—fox and otter hunting. They have consequently to be kept small, and without the power which seems to be of such value on the show bench. This could easily be got by feeding up, but then the dogs would be of no use in the fox cairns. As it is, they often push in between rocks they cannot escape from, and so the best get lost."

Of the original Scottish terriers some there were with semi-erect ears, others with prick ears, as so admirably produced in Mr. Wardle's picture at the commencement of this chapter. The prick ears are acknowledged now as the more fashionable, though I fancy years ago the semi-prick ear was the more common. I have seen some excellent little dogs with semi-erect ears, as good as those

with erect ears, but the tyrant Fashion at present holds only the latter the correct article, and by his opinion we have to abide. Classes have been provided for each of the varieties at some of the leading Scottish shows, but those for dogs with their ears "down" have never been well supported. However, the fact must not be overlooked that as puppies the ears are usually carried thrown back or forwards, some even not attaining the correct and erect position until six or eight months old. The hard, crisp coat, too, does not always appear until the puppy is casting its first set of teeth. And this hard coat is a *sine quâ non*, and no prize ought to be given to any Scottish terrier unless the coat is thoroughly hard and strong and crisp and close —it is the hard-haired Scottish terrier, a fact which some judges have sadly overlooked. Another defect too common and often over-looked is to be found in the bat-like ears with round tips, which some breeders consider to point to a cross with an impure strain. However, they are very unsightly, and ought to act as a very severe handicap on dogs possessing such aural appendages.

There is no denying the fact, even if anyone wished to do so, which I do not believe is possible, that during the last half dozen years the Scottish terrier has advanced very much in popularity. It

might have done so even to a greater extent had there not been the Irish terrier and the fox terrier, who had preceded him in the field. So far there has not been much change in his make and shape, although every now and then a cry out has been made about big dogs winning. The gradation to cause this is extremely simple and easy, and I believe that the climatic, domestic, and other surroundings of the Scottish terrier in the south have more than a tendency to make him grow bigger than he really ought to do. Originally few or any of the best strains ran to more than 18lb. weight at most; the majority of terriers were 4lb. below that standard. Still, when a dog is brought into the ring that in show form is 20lb., and he is good in all respects, it is a difficult matter to discard him on account of size. Thus he wins. Perhaps some time later he meets a still bigger dog, one that may run to 22lb. or 24lb., and it would be very difficult to, as it were, disqualify the latter on account of size alone. And so we have bigger dogs than many people believe to be the correct size, winning prizes.

Dundee, perhaps, when owned by Capt. Mackie, and after, did as much winning as any Scottish terrier. I fancy he of late years when on the bench, having grown wide in front and thick, would

weigh not less than 24lb., and other dogs equally big have repeatedly been put into the prize lists at our leading shows. Indeed, one well-known English admirer of the variety says the great difficulty he has in breeding these terriers is to keep them small enough. In the show ring the only way would be for the club to make a hard and fast rule as to weight, and put each dog in the scale before awarding it a prize or a card of honour.

Another matter to guard against is the production of an inordinately long body and crooked fore legs. Now, it is all very well for Scotsmen to say that their terrier should have crooked fore legs, but why should he have them? There is no reason in the world why such a pretty little dog ought to be malformed, and crooked fore legs are a malformation. Until recently no trouble had been taken to have them as straight as they might be, and so the crooked legs cropped up, as they always have done and always will do with long heavy bodies to support—bodies indeed quite out of proportion to the limbs.

A well-known scientist at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, on being asked his opinion as to the crooked legs now found on many varieties of the dog, said "the outward curve of the fore limbs of the dachshund (and I suppose

of the Scottish terrier, although I do not know them so well) is an inherited deformity unlike anything in nature."

Mr. H. J. Ludlow, one of our oldest admirers of the variety, is likewise of my opinion as to the deformity of the crooked legs, and, in allusion to the above, says this statement from South Kensington is more of an argument in favour of straight fore legs in a Scottish terrier than all the asseverations that have been made by breeders of dogs crooked fronted, that a straight front means ruination. "I take it that if Nature thought bent fore legs were a necessary formation for animals that depend upon burrowing for their safety, nay, for their very existence, she would have produced the requisite curve in at least some of them. I am satisfied to have Nature for my guide in breeding, and so long as I produce terriers that have to follow and do to death these straight-legged diggers, I shall be content with the spades that I find she has supplied her creatures with rather than run after the 'inherited deformities' that some prejudiced persons go rabid over. Looking at the question from a show point of view, there can be no doubt that a terrier with straight fore legs is a far more taking animal than one with crooked limbs, and, if for that reason alone, Scottish terriers are, sooner or later, bound to be bred with fronts

as straight as those of the animals they are taught to look upon as their hereditary foes."

We do not want the Scottish terrier as unwieldy as the Dandie Dinmont or as the dachshund. A more active animal than either is required—one that can climb over rocks both above and below ground, and follow hounds in his kind of fashion. We want him an active, symmetrical little dog, on short legs, with a deep chest, not too long in body—in fact, just such an animal as is produced on another page. Mr. Wardle has drawn me two Scottish terriers which, to my mind, in make, shape, character, length of head, &c., are perfection.

There has of late been a tendency to give prizes to dogs with unusually long and narrow heads. Now this is again wrong, for with undue length of head or face, the character of the dog is lost quite as much, even more than it would be were the head short and round and of the bull terrier type. Craze for long heads has done harm to the modern fox terrier, and I think no one will require attention drawn to the injury the collie has sustained by the introduction of long heads, which are quite foreign to the breed.

That I do not not stand quite alone in my opinion as to the size and weight of the Scottish terrier will be inferred from the following description, which Mr.

Thomson Gray gives in "Dogs of Scotland": "The greatest difficulty is to get straight legs and ears tight up. My idea of a first-class specimen is a very game, hardy-looking terrier, stoutly built, with great bone and substance; deep in chest and back rib, straight back, powerful quarters, on short muscular legs, and exhibiting in a marked degree a great combination of strength and activity. In several terriers shown the body is too long. This I consider a grave fault, and by no means to be encouraged. . . . Terriers built on such lines are very active in their movements, and for going a distance or taking a standing leap I do not believe there is any short-legged breed of terrier can equal them.

"The coat should be 1½in. long, thick, dense, lying close, and very hard, with plenty of soft undercoat; tail straight, carried well up, well covered with hair, but not bushy. The ears should be as small and as sharp pointed as possible, well carried forward, and giving the dog a "varmint" appearance. The skull should not be too narrow, being in proportion to the terribly powerful jaw, but must be narrow between the ears, these being carried well up. If carried sluggishly they spoil the appearance of the dog's head. The eyes should be small and deep-set, muzzle long and tapering, and, as already

stated, very powerful; teeth, extra large for size of dog, and level.

"In colour I prefer a dark grey brindle, or warm red brindle. Lately very dark colours have been preferred, but, I think, this is a mistake, as they are not so readily seen in the dark, and with advantage a little lighter shade might be introduced. Still I would certainly prefer a very dark colour dog to one too light in hue. 15lb. or 16lb. bitches and 17lb. to 18lb. dogs are the weights I like best."

Mr. Thomson Gray further says, in a letter recently written: "While I am in favour of having the legs as straight as possible, I would not sacrifice bone and muscle to get this point, or make it a *sine quâ non* in judging, as most, if not all, of the best terriers of this breed are a little bent, and any really straight-legged specimens I have seen have been deficient in bone, inclined to be leggy and shelly in build. Now it must be kept in mind that the Scottish terrier is first of all a compact, firmly-built terrier, showing extraordinary strength for his size, and to lose these attributes is to lose the strongest points in the breed. Straight legs may be made a fad as much as any other point, and fanciers are apt to run on one point to the detriment of the rest, thus spoiling the even balance of the whole dog. Keeping what I have said in view, I see nothing to

prevent these dogs being bred with straight legs, at least so straight as not to be an eyesore to look at."

The Scottish terrier in character and disposition is charming, as a companion most sensible and pleasant. He has no unpleasant smell from his coat, nor does he carry so much dirt into the house from the streets of the town and from the country lanes as a Dandie Dinmont terrier. Another advantage he possesses is that he is not so quarrelsome with other dogs as many terriers are. He will fight, and punish freely, too, when he is attacked and really has to defend himself, but the few that I have owned were slow to set about it. But when they did! I never saw such little dogs with such big teeth, and which could make such big holes in the legs and ears of a bigger opponent. They will go to water well and to ground likewise, and for hunting rough gorse coverts for rabbits are as useful as any other dark-coloured terriers, but personally I prefer a white dog for the latter purpose, as not so likely to be taken for a rabbit and shot accordingly.

Some of the best Scottish terriers at the present time are owned by Mr. H. J. Ludlow, Gorleston, and Capt. Wetherall, Kettering, both of whom are most successful breeders and exhibitors, such dogs as the former's Brenda and Kildee, and the latter's

Tiree II., Buccleuch, and Queen of Scots being all excellent specimens. Mr. J. N. Reynard's Revival (a dog whose dam died during or just after whelping, and was brought up by hand); Mr. E. Thompson's Ivanhoe, Mr. D. Cellar's Dundyvan, Mr. R. Chapman's Heather Prince, Mr. Morton Campbell's Stracathro Vision, Mr. A. MacBrayne's Corrie Dhu and Cairn Dhu, are all quite in the first flight, and equal to anything in the same line that has preceded them. Then Mr. J. D. McColl, Glasgow; Mr. G. H. Stephens, Aberdeen; Mr. D. J. Thomson Gray, Dundee; Mr. John A. Adamson, Aberdeen (one of our very oldest exhibitors and admirers of the breed, and whose Ashley Charlie was only beaten on two occasions), Mr. J. F. Alexander, Kerriemuir (who bred Whinstone, The Macintosh, and Argyle in one litter); Mr. W. McLeod, Maryhill; Mr. H. Blomfield; are all names well-known in connection with this charming variety of terrier, which I hope fashion will never change in character or displace.

The Scottish Terrier Club, established in 1889, has for its secretary Mr. A. McBrayne, Irvine, and there is also a Scottish Terrier Club for England, the older establishment of the two, of which Mr. H. J. Ludlow is secretary. The description of the dog issued by the former is as follows:

"*Skull* (value 5).—Proportionately long, slightly domed, and covered with short, hard, hair, about ¾in. long or less. It should not be quite flat, as there should be a sort of stop, or drop, between the eyes.

"*Muzzle* (value 5).—Very powerful, and gradually tapering towards the nose, which should always be black and of a good size. The jaws should be perfectly level, and the teeth square, though the nose projects somewhat over the mouth, which gives the impression of the upper jaw being longer than the under one.

"*Eyes* (value 5).—Set wide apart, of a dark brown or hazel colour; small, piercing, very bright, and rather sunken.

"*Ears* (value 10).—Very small, prick or half prick (the former is preferable), but never drop. They should also be sharp pointed, and the hair on them should not be long, but velvety, and they should not be cut. The ears should be free from any fringe at the top.

"*Neck* (value 5).—Short, thick, and muscular; strongly set on sloping shoulders.

"*Chest* (value 5).—Broad in comparison to the size of the dog, and proportionately deep.

"*Body* (value 10).—Of moderate length, not so long as a Skye's, and rather flat-sided; but

well ribbed up, and exceeding strong in hind quarters.

"*Legs and Feet* (value 10).—Both fore and hind legs should be short, and very heavy in bone, the former being straight or slightly bent, and well set on under the body, as the Scottish terrier should not be out at elbows. The hocks should be bent, and the thighs very muscular; and the feet strong, small, and thickly covered with short hair, the fore feet being larger than the hind ones, and well let down on the ground.

"*Tail* (value $2\frac{1}{2}$).—Which is never cut, should be about 7 inches long, carried with a slight bend, and often gaily.

"*Coat* (value 15).—Should be rather short (about 2 inches), intensely hard and wiry in texture, and very dense all over the body.

"*Size* (value 10).—About 16lb. to 18lb. for a bitch, 18lb. to 20lb. for a dog.

"*Colours* (value $2\frac{1}{2}$).—Steel or iron-grey, brindle or grizzled, black, sandy, and wheaten. White markings are objectionable, and can only be allowed on the chest, and that to a small extent.

"*General Appearance* (value 10).—The face should bear a very sharp, bright, and active expression, and the head should be carried up. The dog (owing to the shortness of his coat) should appear

to be higher on the leg than he really is; but, at the same time, he should look compact, and possessed of great muscle in his hindquarters. In fact, a Scottish terrier though essentially a terrier cannot be too powerfully put together. He should be from 9 inches to 12 inches in height.

Faults.

"*Muzzle.*—Either under or overhung.

"*Eyes.*—Large or light coloured.

"*Ears.*—Large, round at the points, or drop. It is also a fault if they are too heavily covered with hair.

"*Coat.*—Any silkiness, wave, or tendency to curl, is a serious blemish, as is also an open coat.

"*Size.*—Specimens over 18lb. should not be encouraged."

Scale of Points.

	Value.		Value.
Skull	5	Legs and feet	10
Muzzle	5	Tail	2½
Eyes	5	Coat	15
Ears	10	Size	10
Neck	5	Colours	2½
Chest	5	General appearance	10
Body	15		
	50		50

Grand Total, 100.

I need scarcely say that the teeth must be large, powerful, and white, and being undershot even in the slightest degree should ensure disqualification. An overshot or pig-jawed mouth ought to be a severe handicap, and if very pronounced, likewise disqualification. An uneven mouth in any terrier I consider a terrible fault, one so serious that all puppies which have their teeth uneven in the slightest degree would, if in my possession, be destroyed. Usually one can tell as soon as the puppy is born how its "mouth" will be, but in some cases it is as well to keep the youngster until it has got its adult teeth before discarding him, as, if the unevenness is not great in the first set of teeth, it may altogether disappear with the second growth.

CHAPTER XII.

THE DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER.

A COMMON belief prevails that Sir Walter Scott invented the Dandie Dinmont terrier. Such was, however, not the case, and long before 1814, when "Guy Mannering" was written, and in which Scotland's greatest novelist and poet introduced the character of Dandie Dinmont with his terriers Auld Pepper and Auld Mustard, Young Pepper and Young Mustard, and Little Pepper and Little Mustard, similar dogs had been kept amongst the sporting farmers, gipsies, tinkers, and potters who resided about the Borders, or travelled there, extending their peregrinations well into the south of Scotland, and even to below Carlisle.

Sir Walter was, however, responsible for the name this quaint variety of terrier bears at the present time. One of his characters in the story alluded to, is "Dandie Dinmont," who, without being drawn from any particular individual, was no doubt intended to represent a type of farmer at that time common

enough on the Borders—strong, burly agriculturists, with a passion for sport of all kinds, and perhaps never more pleasantly employed than, with the aid of their terriers, digging out and killing some fox that had been making reprisals on their flocks. Such men were but a part of the times, and there was no need to draw upon the imagination for so fine a character as "Dandie Dinmont" of Charlieshope, with which the variety of dog of which I write has become so strongly identified.

After the publication of "Guy Mannering" the character of "Dandie Dinmont" was by common consent applied to one James Davidson of Hyndlee, of whom, however, Sir Walter Scott had never heard. Still, the description appeared to fit him well, and although he had never read the story himself, his friends would, out of sheer fun, repeat passages to him, over which it has been said Jamie was wont to fall asleep.

This Davidson occupied a farm on Lord Douglas's estate at Hyndlee, Roxburghshire, bordering the Teviots, and in addition to being a keen sportsman bore a character for his rough "outspokenness" and honesty, as well as being a strong, powerful man, and quite as hard in constitution as men reared and brought up as he had been usually are. He possessed an extra good strain of terriers, and

although he sometimes had as many as ten and twelve couples of them, they had but two names amongst them, the blue or grey ones all alike being called "Pepper," whilst those of a sandy or fawn hue were known as "Mustard."

From these dogs of James Davidson's, it is generally supposed the best strains of the modern Dandie Dinmont terriers are descended, and here I must at the outset draw attention to the practice now so common of calling these dogs "Dandies," leaving out the Dinmont and terrier. This custom has become so prevalent that it is used not only in speaking of them but by some persons in writing of the variety.

I do not know whether to consider the Dandie Dinmont terrier fortunate or unfortunate in having so many chroniclers. No variety of dog has had so much written about him in the newspaper, and, moreover, Mr. Charles Cook, of Edinburgh, wrote his monograph, a remarkably handsome volume, beautifully illustrated, published by David Douglas in 1885, and which I believe is now out of print. About twenty-two years ago the columns of the *Field* were pretty well inundated with letters concerning this dog, many of them written with considerable feeling, and I fancy more with the idea of puffing a particular strain than with any intention of

arriving at what was the correct type, or what the origin of the dog had been.

Of the latter many peculiar ideas had been promulgated, one writer urged that the odd shape and long body were originally obtained by a cross at some remote period with the dachshund; and, strangely enough, this idea is still believed in some quarters. Others suggested a cross between the otter hound and some kind of terrier; whilst from another quarter the more correct solution of the mystery would come, that the Dandie Dinmont terrier had been originally produced in the same way as other varieties of the dog. He was like Topsy, "he had growed," and no one was old enough to bring proof as to when he did "grow" or how. As some writers might say, and with exceeding truth, "the origin of the Dandie Dinmont is lost in the mists of obscurity," and the less I tell about him before he became known on the show bench, the better for my readers and for future generations.

As I have said, the Border farmers and others kept a hardy race of short-legged terriers, answering to the description of the Dandie Dinmont, even before the end of last century. They assisted the hounds to kill the otters, and of themselves were hardy enough to destroy foxes in their holes, and the sweetmart and the foulmart whenever they were come across.

The dogs, as hardy as their masters, notwithstanding their short legs and long bodies, were fairly active. But the original Dandie Dinmont terrier stood a little higher on the leg and was shorter in the body than the modern article. This may be observed by reference to early pictures of this dog, notably to that by Landseer in his well known portrait of Sir Walter Scott. Here a "mustard" dog is introduced, said to have been painted from a terrier then at Abbotsford, and which originally came from James Davidson.

As to how he became crooked in front is more a matter for scientists than for an ordinary writer about dogs, but, more likely than the dachshund theory, I would suggest that at some earlier period in his history a terrier had been born with his or her fore legs pretty well crooked, and somewhat stunted thereon, as all terriers with unduly heavy bodies undoubtedly must be. He proved, though slow, to be a good hand at vermin, better indeed than others of the same strain. Then he was freely bred from, and his descendants were bred from, and so the strain of crooked legs and long backs became perpetuated. I am no believer in foreign crosses, and have often smiled to find how often they crop up at most convenient periods, and, as I have said before, these unduly crooked fore legs are deformities, and Nature of

herself never intended them to be on any dog. We must not forget that the original Dandie Dinmont was a smaller dog than the modern one; perhaps in an endeavour to obtain greater bone, larger heads, and stronger jaws, a cross with big terriers was introduced, and as heavier bodies were procured the legs gave way, which deformity, at first but tolerated, eventually became hereditary.

Terriers and hounds were, a century or two ago, kept in considerable numbers in the north of England, and in Scotland, by the farmers and others, who required them to kill the foxes which at certain seasons of the year were extremely destructive to the hill flocks. Some of the farmers would keep a hound or two, another a few terriers, and so on, such animals being great favourites, and forming part and parcel of the family household. There is a story told of one old Cumbrian, who, owing to the bad times, had to leave his farm, and ultimately he came to a state of extreme poverty. Friends who had known him when in better circumstances relieved him occasionally, but going from bad to worse he was compelled to seek relief from the parish. An officer called to see the poor old chap, whom he found sitting in a broken-down chair with an aged and grizzled foxhound at his feet. The official told him that he could not receive any

assistance so long as he kept the hound, and asked that it might be destroyed. This the hungry farmer, with tears in his eyes, would not allow; "Nea," he said, "me an' Bellman has leeved tagither an' we'll dee tagither," and, notwithstanding the protestations of friends, he refused to part with his dog, and continued to starve and starve, sharing his crusts with his faithful canine companion until the old hound died. The master was not long in following it to the grave.

Men such as the above kept the dogs on the Borders; so much per head was given for each fox killed, the amount, which varied from sixpence to a shilling each, no doubt going to pay for the refreshment of the farmers and their servants when out on such hunting expeditions, the whole of the hounds and terriers kept in the district banding themselves together on such occasions. The gipsies, too, were a sporting lot then as they are now, and they had their dogs too. Many of them, even as recently as forty or fifty years ago, kept a couple or so of otter hounds in addition to their terriers, and they were keen at the sport.

About twenty years since I was otter hunting in the north; an otter had been bolted, which we had lost for a short time, and our hounds were making casts to pick up the lost scent. On the high road close

by were a couple of gipsies' vans, from one of which stepped out a comely "Romanie." The weather was cold even for the end of April. "Eh! young man," said she to me, "be careful wi' those hounds; both my father and grandfather became crippled wi' rheumatiz before they were forty-five years old through wading in the water when otter hunting." I can see the young woman now as I saw her that day, when, leaning on my pole, I watched old Rally (young Rally then) trying every little stone by the beck to find the missing scent, and I often wondered why she so addressed me. Happily, wading in the water, after either hounds or fish, has not yet "crippled me wi' rheumatiz," although I heeded not the gipsy's warning.

Perhaps some of our terriers were descended from "Piper Allan's," who was immortalised in Dr. Brown's "Horæ Subsecivæ" (1858), where he said of one of his dogs that it was "of the pure Piper Allan breed." Piper Allan (Thomson Gray says, in "Dogs of Scotland," 1891) was the son of William Allan of Bellingham, Northumberland, who was born in 1704. This William "had much shrewdness, wit, and independence of mind, and in early life he became a good player on the bagpipes. For a livelihood he travelled about the country mending pots and pans, making spoons, baskets, and brooms,

and was an excellent fisherman. He married a gipsy girl, and had six children, James (the "Piper") being the youngest, and born in 1734.

Dr. Brown says: "This Piper Allan lived in Coquet Water, piping, like Homer, from place to place, and famous not less for his dogs than for his music, his news, and his songs. The Earl of Northumberland of his day offered the piper a small farm for one of his dogs, but after deliberating for a time, Allan said, "Na, na, ma lord, keep yir ferum; what wud a piper do wi' a ferum?"

No doubt this dog was one of the same strain with which the piper's father had hunted the otter, about a dozen of which he kept for the purpose. It was he who said of one of his crack dogs, "that when Peachem gives mouth I dare always sell 't otter's skin!" Another well-known dog of his was called Charlie, which, after doing some excellent work in assisting to kill otters in a fish pond of Lord Ravensworth's, at Eslington Hall, the steward wished to buy at Allan's own price. This was, however, refused with the expression that "the whole estate wad nae buy Charlie." These stories certainly favour the supposition that there was a strain of hound in such terriers—otter hound, of course, and, judging from their appearance and characteristics, I believe this was the case.

But I have already wandered too much in Borderland and enjoyed myself in the realm of supposititious history, and must advance into the region of fact; this I will commence with a summary of an interesting letter from Mr. James Scott, of Newstead, writing to the *Field* in 1869, under the *nom de plume* of "A Border Sportsman." This letter was brought about by others that had previously appeared in the same journal, just at that period when the Dandie Dinmont terrier was becoming popularised.

In 1800 James Davidson (he died in 1820) was presented by Dr. Brown, Bridgeward, with a bitch called Tar and a dog named Pepper, both very small and very short in the leg, with long bodies, large and long heads, ears large and pendant, like a hound's or beagle's, but a little more pointed in the lower end. About this time Mr. Davidson took the Hyndlee farm, and shortly afterwards Mr. Stephenson, the tenant in Plinderleigh, procured for him another of those small terriers. It was no relation to those he already had, being from Rothbury, where that peculiar small breed was to be found in the greatest perfection, and bred by the Allens, Andersons, and Anguses. This Rothbury specimen was very dark in colour and rough in coat. The descendants of these three form the first of the

pepper and mustard, or Dandie Dinmont, race of terrier.

The true breed, proceeds Mr. Scott, was quickly spread amongst Mr. Davidson's friends ; but next to Davidson himself for keeping up and distributing the pure race at the early period of its history were the Rev. H. G. Baillie, of Mellerstans, and Mr. Home, of Carrolside. I think from this we get as much about the early history of the breed as is possible, and it certainly is strong proof that it existed in the last century, had certain otter hound-like characteristics, and that there were, at any rate, some of the strain considerably larger in size than others.

A rather noteworthy letter appeared much later in the *Field,* viz., in 1878, as to the origin of Mr. James Davidson's Dandie Dinmonts. This was written by Mr. J. Davison, then residing at Andover, Hampshire, who proceeds to say : " I, as rather more than a sexagenarian, and a Border man, and one who in almost his childhood took up with dandies, can, I think, throw some light on the origin of those possessed by Mr. Davidson. The Border ' muggers ' were great breeders of terriers—the Andersons on the English side, the Faas and Camells on the Scotch side. In their perambulations they generally met once or twice a year at Longhorsley, Rochester (the ancient Bremenium of the Romans),

Alwinton, or some other Border village. If they could not get a badger they got a foulmart, wild cat, or hedgehog, at which to try their dogs. The trials generally ended in a general dog-fight, which led to a battle royal amongst the tribes represented.

"This afterwards led to a big drink and exchange of dogs. Jock Anderson, the head of the tribe, had a red bitch which, for badger drawing, cat, foumart, or hedgehog killing, beat all the dogs coming over the Border. Geordy Faa, of Yetholm, had a wire-haired dog terrier, the terror of not only all other terriers in the district, but good at badger, fox, or foumart. They met at Alwinton, where Willie and Adam Bell (noted terrier breeders) had brought a badger they had got hold of at Weaford, near the Cheviots. Both the red bitch and the dog of Faa's drew the badger every time they were put in. 'Jock Anderson,' said Geordy, 'the dogs should be mated; let us have a grand drink, the man first doon to lose his dog.' 'Done,' says Jock. They sent for the whisky, which had never paid the king's duty, to Nevison's, at the little house, having agreed to pay 2*s*. a quart for it. Down they sat on the green, fair drinking; in eighteen hours Jock tumbled off the cart-shafts, and Geordy started off with the terriers. The two dogs were mated, and produced the first pepper and mustards, which were presented by

Geordy to Mr. Davidson (Dandie Dinmont of 'Guy Mannering'); strange to say, the produce were equally the colour of pepper and mustard. The last pair I saw of what I consider perfect dandies were Robert Donkin's, at Ingram, near Alnwick, just before I left the north in 1838. I have been at shows, but never could identify any dandies shown as at all like the original breed belonging to the Telfords of Blind Burn, the Elliots of Cottonshope, the Donkins of Ingram, and other Border farmers. I am not a doggy man, but like to see all old breeds kept distinct."

Prior to the letter of 1869 dog shows had come into favour, and already classes had been provided for Dandie Dinmont terriers, even at such an early date as at Manchester in 1861, and at Birmingham the following year. As a rule these divisions were poorly represented, although in 1863 Mr. Aitken, of Edinburgh, sent a dog to Cremorne, where it was awarded but a third prize, the higher honours being withheld. For some time the variety made little progress, until an eventful show at Birmingham in 1867, where the two judges withheld all the prizes, much to the consternation of the exhibitors, one of whom, the Rev. W. J. Mellor, who showed his Bandy, which had been placed first at the same show the previous year, and usually won whenever

he was benched during three or four subsequent seasons.

The Rev. Tenison Mosse was now on the scene with his little dog Shamrock; the newspaper correspondence was having its weight, and the Dandie Dinmont terrier was increasing in popularity. The very heavy Sir Douglas came into the ring, much to the chagrin of Scottish exhibitors, who said he was too big, and that his sire Harry was a mongrel, which he was not. Sir Douglas was a handsome, sensible dog of my own; he was too big, scaling 27lb., but he won a considerable number of prizes, including first at the Border show, held at Carlisle, in 1871, the Rev. J. C. Macdona and Mr. S. Handley judging; a dog called Punch, also by Harry, and owned by Mr. Coulthard, being second. The general public were satisfied with the awards, but not so many of the Scottish fanciers, who were terribly cut up at the defeat of their own cracks.

At this show Mr. Bradshaw Smith, of Blackwood House, Ecclefechan, had four dogs and bitches entered; for about thirty years he had paid considerable attention to the Dandie Dinmont terrier, usually having a score or so of them in his kennels. Some of these were very good; his dog Dirk Hatterick, for instance, who had been written of as the "incomparable Dirk." Shem was another good dog; he

had a bitch or two even better than either of these, and no doubt the whole of the inhabitants of his kennel were extremely well bred. They had been "boomed" somewhat, and it came as a great disappointment to many that at the Border Counties Show they were passed over altogether, owing to bad condition. Dirk was one of the batch entered. As a matter of fact, the Blackwood House kennels had for years required a change of blood, they having become so inbred as to be delicate, weedy, and generally unsatisfactory. This was greatly to be deplored, as I believe they had originally been excellent dogs in every way, and Mr Cook tells us, in his monograph on the breed, that some of them would kill a badger outright. On an occasion when their courage was put to a severe test it was the custom to slip a terrier at two badgers at once, when the dog would "pin" the one and at the same time the other badger was inflicting severe punishment, which was borne without a murmur. The same authority says that in 1880 five of the Blackwood House Dandie Dinmonts were wilfully poisoned, and unfortunately the miscreant who did the deed was never discovered. When Mr. Bradshaw Smith died in 1882 the kennel consisted of thirteen terriers, which with a single exception were dispersed.

About this time Messrs. Robert and Paul Scott, of Jedburgh, who tramped their district as pedlars or hawkers, were well known for the excellent Dandie Dinmonts they possessed, and right proud were the two brothers of their strain, and of their dog Peachem. Robert brought his favourite southwards on one or two occasions, winning first at the Crystal Palace Show in 1872, and he also had second given him at Birmingham. Peachem was to my idea an ideal of his race—not too big, not too little, good in coat, colour, and top knot, nicely domed in skull, shapely, well arched in body, and not too crooked in front. Robert Scott was wont to say, "Eh, eh! Its ainlie the joodges can beat Peachem."

Dr. Grant's, of Hawick, Dandie Dinmonts and hounds are pleasantly alluded to by "The Druid" in *Turf, Field, and Farm.* Mr. Nicol Milne, of Faldonside; Mr. F. Somner, West Morriston; Mr. James Atkins, Maryfield; Mr. Hugh Purvis, Leaderfoot; Mr. Nisbet, Rumbleton; with some few others, had leading kennels of this variety when it first came to be recognised by the wily southerns as a desirable dog to keep. They and others bred a good many of them, with which the market was soon supplied, and of such we find those that are with us at the time I write.

A somewhat noteworthy show was held at Carlisle

later in the seventies, viz., in 1877, when it was announced that the awards would be made by points, the judges being Messrs. Pool and J. B. Richardson. There was the largest entry which had hitherto been brought together, eighty-five of the Dandie Dinmont terriers competing. There was no particular uniformity in the awards of prizes after all, and two of the chief honours went to animals of quite distinct type—the one to Shamrock, already alluded to, who then weighed 20lb. and was given seventy-eight points out of the possible hundred; the other to Mr. W. Carrick's mustard dog Harry Bertram, who weighed 27½lb., and was given fifty-nine points out of the possible hundred. This, I fancy, was the beginning and ending of judging Dandie Dinmonts by points, and there were some odd awards made by the Scotsmen in those days, whatever they might say about those made by English judges. One of the latter had written that a Dandie Dinmont should have erect ears!

The terrier of which I write was, at this period, in the hey-day of his popularity. Leading exhibitors and the chief shows were supporting him. The late Mr. J. H. Murchison, the Rev. J. C. Macdona, Mr. James Locke, Selkirk; Mr. W. Carrick, Carlisle; Mr. James Cook, Edinburgh; Mr. A. Irving and Mr. Pool, Dumfries; Capt H. Ashton, Mr. A. H. T.

Newcomen, Kirkleatham; Mr. W. Dorchester, Reading; Mr. Slater, Carlisle; Mr. J. Finchett, Wales; and Mr. Coupland at one time or another were working in the dog's interests. Following them, or almost contemporary with them, came Mr. Archibald Steel, the Earl of Antrim, Capt. Keene, Mr. R. Stordy, Mr. D. J. T. Gray, Mr. A. Weaver, Mr. A. Kemball Cook, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. J. Sherwood, jun., the Rev. S. Tiddeman, Mr. Houleston, Mr. T. Maxwell, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. G. Shiel, Mr. J. E. Dennis, Mr. E. W. Blogg, and Mr. G. A. B. Leatham, of Tadcaster, Yorkshire; Mr. J. Flinn, Portobello; and Dr. Hadden, Melrose. All have at one period or another owned excellent specimens, and for a time the Earl of Antrim was a most enthusiastic admirer of the variety. He tried various crosses, and was so fortunate that at one of the south country shows about eight years ago he made entries in both the Dandie Dinmont and Bedlington terrier classes, obtaining a prize or honourable mention in each with two dogs out of the same bitch and by the same sire. This can really be called successful breeding, and it certainly shows how nearly allied are these two strains of terrier. It must not be forgotten that both varieties sprang pretty much from the same locality.

Mr. Leatham, at Thorp Arch, Boston Spa, who

has kept the breed for over twenty years, has at the present time the largest and best kennel of Dandie Dinmont terriers ever owned by one man, and has seldom less than ten couple running about, not counting the young puppies. The catalogues and the Kennel Stud Books show their winnings, and so even an entry can Mr. Leatham turn out that on more than one occasion he has won the prize for the best team of terriers in the show, and so recently as 1893 his entry was awarded the special at Edinburgh for the best team of non-sporting dogs in the show. However, more than this the Thorp Arch Dandie Dinmonts are properly trained and educated in all the duties which a good terrier ought to perform. Mr. Leatham, with the pride of an enthusiast, says "they are the gamest terriers on land or in water he ever saw." He proceeds to say "that they are first-rate ratters; he has bolted foxes with them when hounds have run them to ground, and they do their duty willingly. But," says Mr. Leatham, "the best test is with badgers," which he has every opportunity of utilising in their wild state, as there are several earths in the neighbourhood in which he resides. He has never known one of his Dandies show the "white feather, though he has seen fox terriers bolt directly the badger came in sight. On the contrary, the Dandies will

stand terrible punishment, and Ainsty King, a well-known bench winner, had an hour and a half with one badger and received a severe mauling; one bite through the shoulder incapacitating him from further work for a long time. King, though not more than 19lb. in weight, will tackle a badger and never leave go until compelled to do so."

Mr. Leatham also uses his terriers for rabbiting, and finds them particularly handy in the prickly gorse coverts through which an ordinary terrier will not work, and he likewise trains them to hunt the hedgerows, and generally for doing the work of an all-round dog. He concludes his eulogy of his favourite breed by pronouncing them excellent house dogs, kindly with children, and he considers them as game as ever they were even when the border gipsies had them as assistants in killing otters in the ponds and the rivers of their "patrons."

Latterly a considerable amount of discussion has been going on relative to the reputed trimming of the coat and face of the Dandie Dinmont. That this has been done, and is still done in many instances, I have had ample proof, and I always have blamed the judges for not putting it down with a strong hand. This they could easily do by disqualifying any dog where the hair had been removed off the face, and where the top knot had been

artificially whitened. Dogs with uneven mouths, either overshot or undershot, ought likewise to be firmly dealt with, and kept altogether out of the prize lists. Of course, there are some exhibitors who do not so "trim" their dogs, as there are others who deny that anything of the kind is done to any unfair extent. But the fact remains, and at least two owners of good dogs to my knowledge discontinued exhibiting, their chief reason for so doing being the prevalence of plucking and general trimming of the coat and face.

Whether the best specimens of to-day are as good or better than those of twenty years and more ago is rather a difficult problem to solve. Our judges do not always quite stick to type, and some of the southern bred dogs that have done a great deal of winning of late are to my mind too light in bone and generally weak, unterrier-like, and constitutionally puny in appearance. Though the Dandie Dinmont is not, as a rule, used by the "show man" as a working terrier, he must not be allowed to degenerate into a ladies' pet. Remember that the border farmer and gipsies used them for work long before Sir Walter Scott christened them Dandie Dinmonts and made them fashionable dogs.

A writer in the *Scottish Fancier*, about twelve months since, gave his opinion, in very strong

language, that the Dandie Dinmont was degenerating. He said:—"Dandie Dinmont terrier fanciers talk of the great improvement that has taken place in their favourite breed during the last decade. We fail to see it. Our opinion is that we are fast losing the points that go to make a good Dandie Dinmont. The large, full, dark expressive eye, which displays so much affection and strength of character—some would call it 'dourness'—is unfortunately too seldom seen; the large full-domed skull is equally rare; and for one that has a good arched back there are dozens that are as flat as a Skye terrier. Bone, legs, and feet are also in need of improvement. These cannot be made by the aid of finger and thumb, so are allowed to go from bad to worse. The cause of the degeneracy we cannot tell. Faulty judging has certainly something to do with it, and if something is not done the strong-boned, small-sized, big-eyed, silver-domed terrier will be a thing of the past." Words like these from an authority on the breed must have weight, and ought to be borne in mind, but dog breeders are almost as obstinate in their fancies as a woman is in the choice of a bonnet or mantle.

As a companion, the Dandie Dinmont terrier is quite satisfactory. He is game, intelligent, as a rule free from vice, and no more addicted to a fight than

other varieties of the terrier. His long body and short legs enable him to carry a considerable amount of street dirt into the house when he is made a part and parcel of the family. Otherwise he is a good family quadruped, being fond of children and amiable in his disposition. To my mind, he is not so useful as an assistant to hounds as a fox terrier, or as a longer-legged, more active dog. Nor is he fast enough for rabbit coursing. The latter is, no doubt, an advantage to them from a moral point of view, because coursing matches with bagged rabbits are not likely to be made in his favour, as is unfortunately the case with the modern fox terrier. The Dandie Dinmont, a hard bitten, determined terrier, is liable to kill his fox underground, if he can get to him, rather than drive him into the open, nor is he of that form likely to make him an active water dog, though fond enough of a swim. He is quaint in appearance, by no means unornamental on the hearthrug before the dining-room fire, and will repay in affection for anything that he eats when kept as a dog in the house.

No better dog as a "friend" could possibly have been than the writer's Sir Douglas, alluded to earlier on. Often the companion of my fishing excursions, he knew when to hunt rats and when not to do so. He struck up an acquaintance with a

family who lived near some gunpowder works, with whom I used to leave a salmon rod to use as occasion required. Douglas liked the people there, he liked the children. In the winter season, when we did not go fishing, Douglas paid weekly visits on his own account, walking quietly along the foot-paths through the fields, never leaving the "trod" though rabbits might be on both sides of him. He was petted by the youngsters, wagging his great tail the while, and in an hour was off on his return, taking the same route as he had on the outward journey. Again, if I left him at home when I had gone out angling, in nine cases out of ten he would meet me on the road back, two miles or so out of the town, especially at night time. Poor dog! he had a sad failing, he loved killing a cat, but knew well enough he ought not to do so. Let "pussy" spit at him, her life was soon over. He liked to go out to afternoon tea with the children and their nurse who were our neighbours. On one occasion a large and ferocious brown retriever flew at one of the youngsters, Douglas was at the dog's throat in an instant, and it was generally believed he saved the child from being worried to death, as the brute was, a short time afterwards, destroyed by magisterial orders for almost killing a little girl. The same afternoon Douglas was in

disgrace, because he killed the cat in the house where his family party were taking tea.

I could name the date and the show, but I will not do so for reasons that are no doubt apparent. More than twenty years since a semi-tame fox was on view as an additional attraction at one of our canine exhibitions in the north of England. Some of the keepers and committee who were on duty during the night having an idea that they could have a bit of sport, unbenched two or three of the wire-haired terriers, said to be "good at badger, fox, or fighting," and one by one let them at the poor fox. However, sport there was none, for the terriers would not tackle their game at any price. "Try Sir Douglas" (who was benched at the same show) said one fellow, and Sir Douglas was at once brought upon the scene, and, licking his lips—as was his wont under such circumstances—made a dash at the fox, immediately pinning it by the throat, much to the chagrin of those who were in charge of the show. Somehow or other they managed to get the dog off before the fox was quite killed, though the poor thing died just after the show—it was thought from distemper contracted thereat.

What the above favourite dog of mine was as a companion, no doubt any ordinary Dandie Dinmont would prove to be under proper training, and, even

at the risk of being considered egotistical, I have ventured to give the above particulars of a dog once well known on the show-bench, and the mention of whose name to some people would have much the same effect as a red rag is said to have upon a bull.

Although it is always very much a matter of opinion as to what are or have been the best Dandies of modern and of recent times, it may be as well to give a list of a few I have known, as such might perhaps come in useful for future reference. There was Capt. Lindoe's Dandie (who won at Cremorne in 1864), Mr. W. Dorchester's Cloudie and Jock, Mr. J. H. Murchison's Melrose, Mr. Macdona's Kilt, Mr. P. Scott's Peachem and Nettle, Rev. T. Mosse's Shamrock and Vixen, Mr. Bradshaw Smith's Dirk, Mr. J. Locke's Sporran and Doctor, Mr. J. A. Mather's Warlock, Mr. W. F. A. B. Coupland's Border Prince, Mr. D. Bailie's Border King, the mustards Mr. Steel's Edenside and Mr. Clark's Heather Sandy; Mr. G. Graham's Maud II., Mr. Leatham's Heather Peggy, his Little Pepper II. and Ainsty Belle, Mr. J. T. Gray's Philabeg, Mr. W. T. Barton's May Queen, Mr. Stordy's Rab, Mr. T. F. Slater's Tweedmouth, and an excellent bitch which came out at Manchester in 1894, Mr. J. Brough's Belle Coota.

A club to look after the interests of the Dandie Dinmont terriers in England was formed in 1875, only a year after the Kennel Club was established In 1885 came a Scottish club, and in 1889 the South of Scotland Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club was duly formulated, and at once took a leading position. The points and description of their special terrier appear to have been most carefully drawn up, its members and committee are thoroughly representative, and because such is the case I give their description here. This is as follows:

Head.—Strongly made and large, not out of proportion to the dog's size, the muscles showing extraordinary development, more especially the maxillary. Skull broad between the ears, getting gradually less towards the eyes, and measuring about the same from the inner corner of the eye to back of skull as it does from ear to ear. The forehead well domed. The head is *covered* with very soft, silky hair, which should not be confined to a mere topknot, and the lighter in colour and silkier it is the better. The cheeks, starting from the ears proportionately with the skull, have a gradual taper towards the muzzle, which is deep and strongly made, and measures about 3in. in length, or in proportion to skull as three is to five. The muzzle is covered with hair of a little darker shade than the topknot, and of the

same texture as the feather of the fore legs. The top of the muzzle is generally bare for about an inch from the back part of the nose, the bareness coming to a point towards the eye, and being about 1in. broad at the nose. The nose and inside of mouth black or dark-coloured. The teeth very strong, especially the canine, which are of extraordinary size for such a small dog. The canines fit well into each other, so as to give the greatest available holding and punishing power, and the teeth are level in front, the upper ones very slightly overlapping the under ones. [All undershot and overshot specimens will not be recognised by the society.]

Eyes.—Set wide apart, large, full, round, bright, expressive of great determination, intelligence, and dignity ; set low and prominent in front of the head ; colour, a rich, dark hazel.

Ears.—Large and pendulous, set well back, wide apart and low on the skull, hanging close to the cheeks, with a very slight projection at the base, broad at the junction of the head, and tapering almost to a point, the fore part of the ear tapering very little—the taper being mostly on the back part, the fore part of the ear coming almost straight down from its junction with the head to the tip. They are covered with a soft, straight, brown hair (in some cases almost black), and have a thin feather of light hair

starting about two inches from the tip, and of nearly the same colour and texture as the topknot, which gives the ear the appearance of a *distinct point*. The animal is often one or two years old before the feather is shown. The cartilage and skin of the ear should not be thick, but rather thin. Length of ear, from 3in. to 4in.

Neck.—Very muscular, well-developed and strong, showing great power of resistance, being well set into the shoulders.

Body.—Long, strong, and flexible, ribs well sprung and round, chest well developed and let well down between the fore legs; the back rather low at the shoulder, having a slight downward curve and a corresponding arch over the loins, with a very slight gradual drop from top of loins to root of tail; both sides of backbone well supplied with muscle.

Tail.—Rather short, say from 8in. to 10in., and covered on the upper side with wiry hair of darker colour than that of the body, the hair on the under side being lighter in colour, and not so wiry, with a nice feather about 2in. long, getting shorter as it nears the tip; rather thick at the root, getting thicker for about 4in., then tapering off to a point. It should not be twisted or curled in any way, but should come up with a regular curve like a scimitar,

the tip, when excited, being in a perpendicular line with the root of the tail. It should neither be set on too high or too low. When not excited it is carried gaily, and a little above the level of the body.

Legs.—The fore legs short, with immense muscular development and bone, set wide apart, the chest coming well down between them. The feet well formed, and not flat, with very strong brown or dark-coloured claws. Bandy legs and flat feet are objectionable, but may be avoided—the bandy legs by the use of splints when first noticed, and the flat feet by exercise, and a dry bed and floor to kennel. The hair on the fore legs and feet of a blue dog should be tan, varying according to the body colour, from a rich tan to a pale fawn; of a mustard dog they are of a darker shade than its head, which is a creamy white. In both colours there is a nice feather, about 2in. long, rather lighter in colour than the hair on the fore part of the leg. The hind legs are a little longer than the fore ones, and are set rather wide apart, but not spread out in an unnatural manner, while the feet are much smaller; the thighs are well developed, and the hair of the same colour and texture as the fore ones, but having no feather or dewclaws; the whole claws should be dark, but the claws of all vary in shade according to the colour of the dog's body.

Coat.—This is a very important point; the hair should be about 2in. long, that from skull to root of tail a mixture of hardish and soft hair, which gives a sort of crisp feel to the hand. The hard should not be wiry; the coat is what is termed pily or pencilled. The hair on the under part of the body is lighter in colour and softer than on the top. The skin on the belly accords with the colour of the dog.

Colour.—The colour is pepper or mustard. The pepper colour ranges from a dark blueish black to a light silvery grey, the intermediate shades being preferred, the body colour coming well down the shoulder and hips, gradually merging into the leg colour. The mustards vary from a reddish-brown to a pale fawn, the head being a creamy white, the legs and feet of a shade darker than the head. The claws are dark, as in other colours. [Nearly all Dandie Dinmont terriers have some white on the chest, and some have also white claws.]

Size.—The height should be from 8in. to 11in. at the top of shoulder. Length from top of shoulder to root of tail should not be more than twice the dog's height, but, preferably, 1in. or 2in. less.

Weight.—From 14lb. to 24lb., the best weight as near 18lb. as possible. These weights are for dogs in good working order.

The relative values of the several points in the standard are apportioned as follows :—

	Value.		Value.
Head	10	Legs and feet.....	10
Eyes	10	Coat	15
Ears	10	Colour	5
Neck	5	Size and weight.....	5
Body	20	General appearance ...	5
Tail.....	5		
	60		40

Grand Total, **100.**

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SKYE TERRIER.

THE question which is now agitating those who are most concerned in the welfare and well-being of the Skye terrier is a peculiar one. "What is it? Is it to be a toy or a sporting dog?" is the question for discussion, and, as usual where a controversy is concerned, there are at least two parties who seemingly hold different opinions.

We all know that of late years at any rate, the Skye terrier has been produced to such perfection, so far as length of coat is concerned, that it would be actually impossible for him to perform the proper duties of a terrier. Then, too, the coat is soft, not so hard and wiry as it ought to be, and, of course, more suitable for carrying wet and dirt than for getting rid of it. Strangely, there are modern writers who have identified the description of the "Iseland" dogges mentioned by Caius as identical with the Skye terrier. I am pretty well certain that the hardy, warlike, matter-of-fact Scots who lived

and fought and robbed before and during Caius's time never owned a dog of any kind that could not be made useful. This could never be the case with the modern Skye terrier, with his long coat and shaggy head. In the sixteenth century, and earlier, there was, no doubt, a Scottish terrier, but he was the "die hard" of the present day rather than the Skye. In proof of this one of the leading writers on dogs so recently as 1881 confounds the two varieties, so far as to give us an excellent illustration of a hard-haired Scottish terrier which he is fain to call a Skye terrier. Perhaps the learned writer, Hugh Dalziel, is not so much to blame for this as the person who led him into the error, which was, of course, rectified in later editions. I mention this in order to show that even in modern times it were possible for confusion to be caused between the Skye terrier, which is quite a recently manufactured variety, and the Scottish terrier, which I have said in an earlier chapter is probably the oldest of all varieties of Scotia's dogs.

Between 1870 and 1880 a number of letters appeared in the *Field* newspaper, in which interested writers, as they did later on, tried to make out that there were several strains of these Skye terriers; but again they mixed up the die hards, and the more they wrote the more confusion was caused. Nor did

"Stonehenge," in his "Dogs of the British Isles," simplify matters much. He might have done so for he knew well enough the difference between the two varieties, but his coadjutors in the article followed the line of complication, and we were no better off than before, so far as our knowledge of the Skye terrier was concerned. That its name as such is of comparatively modern origin I have no doubt whatever, but I have doubts as to the truthfulness of the story which ascribes the original Skye terrier as the result of a *mésalliance* between the native dogs of the Western isles and some "Spanish white dogs which were wrecked on the Island of Skye at the time when the Spanish Armada lost so many ships on the western coast."

Ever since the terrier of which I write has had an identity of its own, the coat which covered it was long, even shaggy, but not to the same extent as is seen on the bench winners of the present day. How he first came to have that coat there is not a particle of reliable evidence to be found. Maybe it was natural, as the mountains and lochs are to the island the name of which it bears; maybe it, like Topsy, "growed." Anyhow, here is the strain which is as distinct from that of the ordinary hard-haired Scottish terrier as a Pekin duck is from a Rouen. That they were able to hunt and kill

rats, and possessed unusually good noses I know, but careful tending to the coat, nursing and petting, and the sacrifice of every useful point for a long coat have wrought a complete change in the animal, and he is now nothing more than a toy or pet dog. And his long, trailing jacket does not prove a recommendation when he goes into the house from the streets on a dirty day and rests in the drawing or dining room. I am told that an attempt is being made to place the modern Skye terrier on his proper footing, and that in future he will have to be first of all a terrier and a long-coated ladies' dog afterwards.

Mr. Thomson Gray, in his "Dogs of Scotland," gives particulars of an interview he had with George Clark, who had for fifty years been head gamekeeper on the Mull Estate of the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Gray writes: "When Mr. Clark left the duke's Mull Estate for Inverary he took with him three of these terriers to infuse fresh blood into the Inverary kennel, where the old Skye had been carefully bred from time immemorial, and on leaving there twenty years later for Roseneath he brought this breed of terrier with him, and by constantly introducing dogs unrelated to his own has kept the blood pure, and of exactly the same type from that day till now. They were kept for the purpose of bolting from cairns and

burrows the foxes, polecats, and numerous vermin which infested the wilds of the Argyllshire highlands.

"Mr. Clark states that such was the condition of the districts with which he was associated, that even within his own knowledge sheep could not be kept at large on the hills, until the landlords and farmers clubbed together in each district and appointed a man as foxhunter, who was paid a sum by each farmer according to the number of sheep kept. This functionary kept a pack of small terriers of from 12lb. to 16lb. weight, and a couple of *luath-choin* (swift dogs), either staghounds or foxhounds.

"The foxhunter and his terriers were constantly on the move over his district, and when a shepherd found a dead lamb, supposed to have been destroyed by a fox, he at once set out for this nomadic individual, and by daylight next morning the foxhunter and shepherds were on the ground with the dogs. On the hounds finding the scent they were uncoupled, and on "starting" the fox went off in full cry. The fox generally sought refuge in a burrow or cairn. The services of the terriers were then brought into requisition, and when let loose they rushed in to do battle, cheered on by the hunter's "Staigh sin!" Many a good terrier has met his *coup de grâce* while engaged in these subterranean

fights, and many more have come forth to carry for the remainder of their restless days the scars of battle. If reynard did not sell his life dearly under cover, his fate was sealed on making from his stronghold.

"This was the description of work for which the old Skye terrier was kept in the Duke of Argyll's kennels at Inverary and Roseneath, and from our personal knowledge of their build and temperament, we can corroborate what Mr. Clark has said of their qualifications as working terriers. . . . About forty-five years ago Her Majesty was presented with a couple of them by the county gentlemen of Argyllshire, one of these being from the Duke's kennels, and the other from that of Dugald Ferguson, the foxhunter."

Now, it was no doubt from strains such as the above that our modern Skye terrier sprung; such dogs as Mr. James Pratt (of London) showed a quarter of a century ago, and still shows, and others which might be mentioned.

I formerly owned a Skye terrier called Cloudy, a dark coloured almost black dog, which obtained considerable notoriety as a prize winner. He had a profuse and soft coat, and as much hair on his head as any Yorkshire terrier I ever saw. Beneath that hair, however, was hidden the

head of a perfect terrier, beautiful dark eyes beaming with intelligence, and, barring his soft coat, he was a dog of extraordinary excellence. Although he could barely see through the hair which hung down over his eyes he was a keen hunter, a splendid water dog, and in a fight or general turn-up the gamest of the game. As a fact, it was said that the dog had belonged to an old lady, who, becoming tired of what once had been a favourite, gave it to her servant, who transferred it, where her heart had already gone, to a barman dog fancier. He kept it for a bit; a time came when his master wished to try a fighting bull terrier, so he bought Cloudy for ten shillings to be practised upon. However, the tables were turned, for the Skye was a "glutton" at the work, and speedily chawed up the fighting dog, rendering it *hors de combat* in less than a quarter of an hour. Then Cloudy fell into better hands, was shown successfully, and ultimately purchased by the writer, who found the dog to have an extraordinary nose, and if not kept chained up he would hunt my footsteps through crowded streets, though I had gone on two hours before. This faculty of scent, Mr. Pratt tells me, was very marked in his strain, of which the following story may be interesting.

Mr. Pratt kept a number of Skye terriers, which it was his custom to take out for walking exercise in

Hyde Park. During 1875 he had noticed that on many occasions some of his dogs picked up a strong hunt, which they usually carried to a brick drain which ran from the park into Kensington Gardens, but, being in the enclosed portion, he called them off. However, in the spring of the following year the dogs re-commenced hunting keenly in the same locality, so one evening Mr. Pratt examined the place where they marked, and at once came to the conclusion that it was no cat or rabbit his little favourites were having their fun with. Further inquiries elicited the intelligence that a constable and one of the park keepers had seen a curious creature creep into the drain, which Mr. Pratt knew from their description must be a badger.

For a time nothing was done, and Mr. Pratt was in hopes that the strange and solitary animal would be allowed to remain in peace, but the park keeper at that time was of a different opinion, and by the aid of a sack and a bulldog the badger was caught. Then it was baited, and sold to some young "swells," which facts coming to the ears of Mr. Pratt, he wrote to the *Times*. The park keeping delinquent who had caught the animal was severely reprimanded, and after some trouble it was found that the poor creature had wantonly been killed, and afterwards "set up" in the most approved fashion by Mr. Rowland Ward.

That a badger could have lived for several months in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens was a matter of interest to naturalists, and in due course our old friend Frank Buckland appeared upon the scene, at once settling any difficulty as to where the badger came from. In his letter dated April 28, 1876, he says that no doubt the badger belonged to him. On June 5 the preceding year he obtained three from a friend near Pontefract, father, mother, and cub. They were eventually transferred to the Fish Museum at South Kensington, where Mr. Eden, the curator, turned an old ashpit into a cage for their reception.

Although it was believed sufficient precaution had been taken to prevent their escape, the male badger got out of his cage the very first night, and was traced to a hole under the passage of the entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, on the Queen's Gate side. Here food was placed for him nightly, but, becoming tired of his residence, he sought fresh apartments, which he no doubt found where Mr. Pratt's excellent terriers first discovered him. Such is the true story of the Hyde Park badger, who was quite a newspaper topic for a time, even *Punch* giving him attention.

Shortly after this little episode Mr. Pratt was sent for by the Prince and Princess of Wales to

Marlborough House, where their Royal Highnesses complimented him for the action he had taken in the matter in trying to save the life of the poor creature. These dogs of Mr. Pratt's were for the most part drop-eared specimens, had hard coats, not too profuse, and when shown won pretty well all before them on the show bench, and I do not think we have better terriers than his at the present time. Some time later Mr. Pratt was honoured by several interviews with the Queen, whose partiality for Skye terriers and, indeed for other dogs, was well-known as one of the many favourable traits in Her Majesty's character, who graciously accepted one of Mr. Pratt's best dogs, which for many years was the most favoured, as he was certainly the most valuable, animal in the kennels at Windsor.

These Skye terriers of Mr. Pratt's included the strains from the Duke of Argyll; Mackinnon's, of Cory; Cameron's, of Lochiel, and from the Lord Macdonald's kennels.

Skye terriers were included in the first volume of the Kennel Club Stud Book, and the best of the early dogs were such as Mr. Pratt showed, including Dunvegan, Gillie, and others; Mr. J. Bowman's (Darlington), Dandie; Mr. Russell England's Laddie; and Mr. Macdona's Rook. Mr. A. Boulton, of Accrington, and Mr. M. Gretton, Hull, about the

same time showed some excellent specimens. Mr. D. Pattison, then of Lancaster, had a first-class dog called Tar, and some others; whilst Mr. D. W. Fyfe, of the same town, has from time to time owned excellent specimens, a fawn dog of his called, I believe, Novelty, being particularly choice. Indeed, this was the best dog of the colour I have seen for some time. It seems the fawn-coloured specimens are gradually becoming extinct, for no reason whatever; so far as beauty is concerned, they are handsomer than the dark greys, which approach almost to blackness. All other points being equal, I would rather have a fawn-coloured Skye terrier, or a light grey or blue one, than one of the darker hue, which some judges prefer to all others. I think the clubs might do a little in this matter of colour.

A few years ago a majority of the Skye terriers had drop ears; now we find the erect ears the more popular, and why the former have been almost displaced is one of those things which no one can understand. Perhaps it is accident, perhaps a freak of the fancy. As we are now, nine judges out of ten would give the preference to a dog with erect ears, but at shows where a complete classification is provided, the two varieties compete separately, and I need scarcely say that such as have drop ears

appear in fewer numbers than is the case with the more popular cousin. Jack is as good as his master, one form of ear is as good as the other, and each should be on an equal footing. I know this opinion is not held by Scottish fanciers who have only terriers with erect ears in their kennels; still, even at the risk of offending them, I asked Mr. Wardle to sketch one of each variety, and how he has done so his illustrations are given in evidence.

There are two Skye Terrier Clubs, one for Scotland, the other for England, but neither appears to be doing much towards the popularisation of the breed. Indeed, one leading exhibitor has resigned his membership from both on account of the type of dog they appear to favour, which he thinks ought to be called the Edinburgh terrier rather than the cognomen he does bear. Be this, however, as it may, the classes for Skye terriers are, as a rule, fairly well filled at our shows, whatever difference of opinion may be rife as to the value and excellence of such animals as appear in the prize lists. Still, the number nowadays does not reach such a total as was the case at a London show in 1862, when there were fifty-one entries, and although recent Scottish shows have had a favourable return, the average per class is not equal to what it used to be before there were so many sub-divisions.

Desiring to give as comprehensive an idea as possible as to the Skye terrier, in addition to my own opinion I have the pleasure of publishing the following from the Rev. D. Dobbie, honorary secretary to the Skye Terrier Club for Scotland; but at the same time I do not endorse all his opinions, especially where he alludes to a broad, massive chest and shoulders:

"Although the description and points of the Skye terrier are as distinctly defined and as extensively agreed upon as those of any breed of dogs, yet the specimens exhibited on the show bench and the awards there made are frequently more inconsistent with the recognised standard, and more conflicting with each other than in the case of any other breed.

"To estimate the importance of such detailed description and points as are given at the end of this chapter, it is necessary to bear in mind the position of this dog in the sporting world. He forms the connecting link between the ferret, weasel, &c., and the canine race. He takes up the work of the former, and carries it beyond what they are able to accomplish. His formation, therefore, more largely corresponds to them than does that of any other breed. His function is to take to earth, and to bolt from their burrows, cairns, crevices, &c., the vermin which infest them. For

this purpose his primary qualifications are small size, low set, great length of body, and exceptional strength of head and fore quarters—fitting him to enter, to perform his task, and to extricate himself where others differently formed would fail. His coat, too, of hard, lanky hair—sufficiently long (averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$in.) to cover head, eyes, and body, but not so long as to impede him in his work—serves as protection against weather and foes. While the undercoat gives warmth, the overcoat serves like the thatch of a cottage—to carry off the rain; and I have seen the hair of the forehead torn, the flesh lacerated, and the blood flowing over the face in encounters with vermin on the Tweedside, when I fully expected to find my dog blind, but I have never seen the eyesight injured.

"But, instead of a dog possessed of these qualifications, we often find on the show bench and in the prize list a spurious counterfeit, large, leggy, and short-bodied, with weak head, jaw, and chest, and covered with an inordinate length of soft, flowing hair. By such the typical Skye terrier is largely displaced by many breeders and judges.

"The explanation of this to a large extent is not difficult. A number of years ago—but still within the memory of many living—a fierce conflict raged in England and in Scotland as to what constituted

the true Skye terrier. In the South the attempt was made to establish that claim on behalf of a sort of mongrel Scottish terrier, and in the North on behalf of what is known as the Paisley or Clydesdale terrier. The issue in both cases was that these attempts utterly failed. The breeders, however, alike of the true and of the spurious species, were limited in number, connections had been formed, inducing the defeated parties, while modifying somewhat the character of the dog's coat, &c., to maintain that conflict on the show bench in which they had been defeated in open discussion. Judges as well as breeders were implicated, some, it must be confessed, from pure ignorance, while others had formed their standard after a false model, or had been influenced by a variety of extraneous motives.

"The Skye terrier is a purely Scottish dog, and is not generally well known in England. But England is the chief market for his disposal, and purchasers are readily imposed upon by a large showy specimen that may have been awarded a prize, even although destitute of Skye terrier character. The breed has been lately rising in public favour, and numbers of new breeders have entered the field, some of whom have obtained genuine specimens, others have not.

"The work for which the Skye terrier is specially

fitted became largely accomplished, his coat was difficult to keep in order, so another species was found fitted for the remaining work, and more easily kept in trim. Hence his disappearance to a great extent. Though I have repeatedly visited Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, Argyle-shire, and once Skye, I have scarcely ever met with a real Skye terrier till within the past few years; but Colonel Malcolm, of Poltalloch, writes me that the Laird of Waternish, in Skye, has always had a pack, and I believe that Lord Macdonald, of Armidale, Isle of Skye, has never entirely lost the blood. Within considerably less than half a century the breed was also carefully kept at Mull, Inverary, and Roseneath (the Duke of Argyll's), and at Bargamy (the Earl of Stair's). From these strains most of the existing race claim to have sprung, and of late years there has been a decided and increasing effort not only to extirpate the spurious and restore the true breed, but also to bring the latter up to the typical standard.

"In his native Highland home, especially where he had generally disappeared, but where solitary specimens and abundant traditions still linger, a special interest is being taken in their restoration. At Inverary, where the breed was wont to be found in perfection, the lately deceased Duchess of Argyll had taken steps for its revival. At

Oban it has found patrons not a few, and at Inverness, Dingwall, Skye, &c., numerous and enthusiastic breeders have arisen. All are bent on cultivating the genuine article only, and they are able to recognise, in the standard of the clubs, the conditions which their localities required, and its correspondence with all hereditary information they possess. If the efforts to bring up the breed to the standard of the club are to succeed, attention must be given to the defects that abound in the more typical specimens as well as to the exclusion of the wrong type.

"In judging Skye terriers I should put lowness and length *first;* head, chest, and shoulders *second;* coat *third;* level back *fourth;* all other points being inferior and subordinate. Most of the older judges decide by length of coat alone—a most deceptive and injurious standard—the coat concealing faults and becoming softer the longer it is, and encouraging untypical breeding—5½ inches of coat is ample.

"During the past two years I have attended most of the large shows from Inverness to London, including Glasgow, Edinburgh, Carlisle, Preston, Liverpool, Manchester, Crystal Palace, &c., and have witnessed the prevailing defects specified.

"Some leading breeders of the true type make weight their chief objection to winners of the present

day, and wish to reduce them to from 14lb. to 16lb. each. This, I think, would be a most fallacious standard. A good head will alone weigh about 5lb., although the present prevailing head is under 4lb. A small, well-built dog will often weigh heavier than a larger loosely built one, and it is always easy by starving to reduce weight. Size, therefore, is the proper test, and should form the foundation without which all other points should be comparatively valueless. A skilful and practised eye can readily determine size, but not so easily weight.

"The noble head, wide at the top of the brow, and long from the back of the skull to the eyes, indicative of brain power, is now the exception; and a long, snipey muzzle, indicative of weakness of jaw, prevails. The broad, massive chest and shoulders frequently give place to contracted forequarters. So seldom is the characteristic level incline of the back—from the highest point, at the top of the hip joint, to the lowest point, at the back of the shoulder bone—to be seen, that when it does appear it is often considered a defect. The fore legs are generally too long, and should never be absolutely but only comparatively straight, so that the dog may stand straight upon them. If higher at the back of the shoulders than 10in. it is the worst fault a Skye terrier can have. It unfits him for anything but a

fancy pet. And as a general rule most of the exhibits and most of the prize winners are in every way very considerably larger than the adopted standard of the clubs, although allowance has been made therein to the extreme limit for the more genial circumstances in which the modern Skye terrier is generally placed. It will require the most strenuous and persistent endeavours of both the clubs and every individual member of them to effect a thorough reformation. It has been said that the English club, during its seven years of existence, has done nothing or little to improve the breed. It remains to be seen whether the Scottish club, which has existed only three years or so, is to be successful. Should it fail in being so it will prove an exception to the good fortune which usually attends that tenacity of purpose, perseverance of effort, and application of skill for which the natives of North Britain are distinguished."

From the above valuable contribution it will be seen that there is a desire to remove the Skye terrier from the category of pet dogs, into which they have gradually drifted, to their proper position as working terriers. Whether this will prove successful is an open question, and we have yet to find that both show and work can be obtained in the highest perfection in the same long-coated terrier. Moreover, with scarcely an exception, the best specimens of the

race now on the bench are by the length of their coats quite inadapted to act the part of ordinary terriers, and whether exhibitors are prepared to curtail the quantity of coat in any great degree is a matter of grave opinion. Take Mr. Dobbie's own excellent dog Roy of Aldivalloch, and no one can gainsay the fact that he is a first-rate specimen, what would he be on a wet day amongst the rocks and cairns and drains? The same with the Rev. T. Nolan's dogs, and such as Mr. D. Cunningham has so often bred and shown successfully.

Perhaps the best couple of Skye terriers now being shown are Mrs. W. J. Hughes' Laird Duncan and Wolverley Roc. I like them specially because they are so straight in the coat, and are of a very much lighter shade of grey than is prevalent at this time. Mr. H. Buckley's Young Duke, Mr. W. Cummings' Burgundy and Madeira, the Rev. T. Nolan's Tackley Boy, Mrs. M. Tottie's Sunbeam and Victoria II., Mr. R. Bruce's Silver Prince, Mr. T. Young's Little Dombey, and Mrs. H. Freeman's Lord Lennox are amongst the choicest of the breed being shown at the time of writing. Owing, no doubt, to the trouble required to keep their long coats straight and clean, Skye terriers were never in many hands. The coat requires brushing or combing daily, but the process of tubbing should not be

undergone oftener than is actually required to prevent an accumulation of filth.

There is no doubt that a Skye terrier in continued hard work would carry comparatively little coat, whilst its brother, which had been kept for show purposes alone, would be profuse in jacket; and, being equal in other respects to its relative, the latter would beat the former in the ring; thus the show dog becomes the more valuable, though probably the least useful, dog of the two so far as legitimate work is concerned. I hope that the Skye Terrier Club for Scotland will be successful in its praiseworthy attempt; if they prove so they will have solved a problem at which others have failed over and over again. And is it possible to make the present Skye terrier as useful a little dog for vermin and general hunting and country work as the Scottish terrier, which has come to the front with such leaps and bounds during the past half-dozen years? Mr. Dobbie and his colleagues are sanguine that at any rate they can keep it from more nearly approaching the Paisley or Clydesdale terrier, which is dealt with in the succeeding chapter.

As already hinted, there are two clubs to look after the interests of the Skye terrier—one for England, the other for Scotland; the former with about twenty-five members, the latter with some

sixty on its roll. Both have drawn up full descriptions and standards of their special dog, which differ very little, but the most complete of the two is that of the Scottish club, which I take as my ideal, and publish accordingly. It was compiled after careful consideration, and is certainly authoritative. The English club allows a little more for length of body, coat, and weight, in consideration of the better climate, easier life, and more luxurious keeping of the modern over the original Skye terriers.

The Scottish club description and points are as follows :—

" The Skye terrier takes his name from the chief of those north-western islands of Scotland that, so far back as his history can be traced, formed his native home, and in which he was 'found in greatest perfection.' Upwards of three centuries ago the unmistakable description of him was given by a writer on *Englishe Dogges*, as a cur 'brought out of barbarous borders fro' the uttermost countryes northward,' 'which by reason of the length of heare makes showe neither of face nor of body.' Subsequent authors refer as distinctly to him, and describe him as *the* terrier of those islands, 'having long, lank hair, almost trailing to the ground.' Such evidence gives him an exclusive and indefeasible right to the designation which he bears. He is the only terrier distinctively belonging to the north-

western islands that is not common to the whole of Scotland. That he has been extensively displaced, there and elsewhere, there can be no question, though no better reason can be assigned for this than that 'ilk dog has his day;' or that, though others are no better and much less attractive, a charm has been thrown around them by a wizard wand. Yet it is believed by those who have the best practical knowledge of him that the Skye has no compeer in his own peculiar domain. Wherever there are rocks, dens, burrows, cairns, or covers to explore, or waters to take to, his services should be called into requisition. The smallest of all the useful terrier tribe, the lowest set, the longest in body, the strongest proportionally in legs, feet, jaws, and chest, the most muscular and flexible in his whole frame, the best protected against weather, injury, or foes, with an unequalled acuteness of sight, scent, and hearing, an unrivalled alacrity of action, and an indomitable pluck, he is possessed of pre-eminent qualifications for his special work. He needs only to have it put before him to prove that he is imbued with the spirit of his native master, who when taken from his hill to the battlefield and told:

> There's the foe; he has nae thought but how to
> Kill twa at a blow.

No kennel can be complete without him.

"As a domestic watch and pet companion he is unsurpassed. Centuries gone by he was 'greatly set up, esteemed, taken up, and made much of'; and down to more recent times even 'a duchess would almost be ashamed to be seen in the park unaccompanied by her long-coated Skye.' To the present day he remains as unchanged as any variety of the canine race, and has certainly lost none of his merits or attractions. Exceptionally cleanly and sweet, less dependent on exercise than any other, his delicate sensibility, shrewd sagacity, exclusive attachment, and devoted courage, combined with his elegant form, graceful attire, and aristocratic air, render him, during his brief day—

A thing of beauty and a joy for ever.

"For club use and general reference full descriptive details are subjoined:—

"1. *Head.*—Long, with powerful jaws and incisive teeth closing level, or upper just fitting over under. Skull: wide at front of brow, narrowing between ears, and tapering gradually towards muzzle, with little falling in between or behind the eyes. Eyes: hazel, medium size, close set. Muzzle: always black.

"2. *Ears* (Prick or Pendant).—When *prick*, not large, erect at outer edges, and slanting towards

each other at inner, from peak to skull. When *pendant*, larger, hanging straight, lying flat, and close at front.

"3. *Body.*—Pre-eminently long and low. Shoulders broad, chest deep, ribs well sprung and oval-shaped, giving flattish appearance to sides. Hind-quarters and flank full and well developed. Back level and slightly declining from top of hip joint to shoulders. Neck long and gently crested.

"4. *Tail.*—When *hanging*, upper half perpendicular, under half thrown backwards in a curve. When *raised*, a prolongation of the incline of the back, and not rising higher nor curling up.

"5. *Legs.*—Short, straight, and muscular. No dew claws. Feet large and pointing forward.

"6. *Coat* (Double).—An *under*, short, close, soft, and woolly. An *over*, long—averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$in. —hard, straight, flat and free from crisp or curl. Hair on head; shorter, softer, and veiling forehead and eyes; on ears, overhanging inside, falling down and mingling with side locks, not heavily, but surrounding the ear like a fringe, and allowing its shape to appear. Tail also gracefully feathered.

"7. *Colour* (Any Variety).—Dark or light blue or grey, or fawn with black points. Shade of head and legs approximating that of body."

1.—Average Measure.

Dog. Height, at shoulder, 9 inches.
Length, back of skull to root of tail, 22½ inches; muzzle to back of skull, 8½ inches; root of tail to tip joint, 9 inches. Total length, 40 inches.

Bitch. Half an inch lower, and two and a half inches shorter than dog, all parts proportional; thus, body 21 inches, head 8, and tail 8½; total, 37½ inches.

2.—Average Weight.

Dog, 18lb.; Bitch, 16lb. No dog shall be over 20lb., nor under 16lb.; and no bitch should be over 18lb., nor under 14lb.

3.—Points, with Value.

1. *Size.*	Height, with Length and Proportions	10 inches high,	5· 10· 15·	15·
		9 „ „		
		8½ „ „		
	Scale for bitches one-half inch lower throughout.			
2. *Head.*	Skull and eyes		10·	15·
	Jaws and teeth		5·	
3. *Ears.*	Carriage, with shape, size, and feather,			10·
4. *Body.*	Back and neck,		10·	15·
	Chest and ribs,		5·	
5. *Tail.*	Carriage and feather,			10·
6. *Legs.*	Straightness and shortness,		5·	10·
	Strength,		5·	
7. *Coat.*	Hardness,		10·	20·
	Lankness,		5·	
	Length,		5·	
8. *Colour and Condition,*				5·
	Total,			100·

4.—Judicial Awards.

1. Over extreme weight to be handicapped 5· per lb. of excess.
2. Over or under shot mouth to disqualify.
3. Doctored ears or tail to disqualify.
4. No *extra* value for greater length of coat than 5½ inches.
5. Not to be commended under a total of 60·
   Not to be highly commended „ 65·
   Not to be very highly commended „ 70·
   No specials to be given „ 75·

ARTHUR WARDLE

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CLYDESDALE OR PAISLEY TERRIER.

I ONCE heard a man describe this dog as "neither fish, fowl, nor good red herring," meaning no doubt in his original way to express his opinion that the Clydesdale or Paisley terrier was neither one thing nor another, and perhaps he was not far wrong. It has been said that this terrier was originally a cross between the ordinary Skye terrier and the Yorkshire terrier, but, although it is of quite modern origin, no proof has been produced when such crosses took place or who made them. To my idea it is much more likely that the Yorkshire terriers were produced from the Paisleys or Clydesdales, and we all know that, until within a comparatively recent date, the former were known as "Scotch terriers," and in the first volume of the "Kennel Club Stud Book" their classification is "Broken-haired Scotch or Yorkshire terriers." This was in 1874, but a little later the classification was changed to "Yorkshire Terriers," and as such it

still remains. A much more likely origin is that the variety was made by the Glasgow and other Scottish dog fanciers crossing the softer-coated, lighter-coloured prick-eared Skye terriers with each other until they bred fairly truly and produced the Skye terriers in an altered form.

The Yorkshire terrier is a drop-eared dog; the Clydesdales are all prick-eared, and the latter were even within the present generation shown amongst Skye terriers, and known generally as such, although sometimes they were distinguished as "silky-coated" terriers. The Clydesdale Terrier Club was established in 1887, but ceased to exist after a few years. A fresh club was then formed, called the Paisley Terrier Club, which still survives, though in a somewhat somnolent condition. The Kennel Club gave the variety classification in their Stud Book in 1888, but a year or two previously classes had been specially provided for them at the leading Scottish shows. Classes for them were likewise given at the Jubilee show held at Barn Elms in 1887; but, although a few representatives were present, the encouragement the committee received was evidently not sufficient for the Kennel Club to encourage the variety at future exhibitions.

I remember at the earlier Scottish shows, especially the Glasgow ones, which were usually

managed by Mr Henry Martin, a number of very handsome animals, shown by a Mr. Wilson and others; these dogs were then called Paisley terriers, and they competed amongst the prick-eared Skye terriers, often enough winning the leading prizes, much to the annoyance of exhibitors of the true breed of Skye terrier. In the end "ructions" took place; owners of both varieties flew to the newspapers, with the result that it was then re-decided that a Skye terrier should have a hard coat, and animals of the Glasgow fancy, with silvery, soft jackets, ought to be constituted a variety of themselves. In due course this was done, and such were known as Paisley terriers or Glasgow terriers. Later, the Clydesdale terrier became perhaps the more familiar name, and between the two the matter of nomenclature now rests, although the name Clydesdale appears to have the preference. At the present time there are more specimens of this silky-haired terrier bred in Paisley than elsewhere, and Mr. John King is perhaps at the head of the fancy there.

The Clydesdale or Paisley terrier, though he can kill rats, and maybe other vermin, is essentially a pet dog, and is usually kept as such. Like the Yorkshire terrier, his coat requires keeping in good order by repeated combing and brushing, though in

this respect his owners do not take the pains and give the time to his toilet the Yorkshire fanciers do to their favourites, although at times the feet of the Paisleys are covered with wash-leather coverings in order that they do not wear away the hair therefrom, and to prevent them unduly scratching and spoiling their coats. I have likewise seen the hair of the Paisley terrier tied back over the eyes, and to keep a dog in really tip-top form for the show bench something of this kind is required.

Mr. Thomson Gray, in his "Dogs of Scotland," says: "While possessing all the characteristics of the Skye, as far as form, colour, and length of coat are concerned, they have a soft, silky coat, and on this account have been known for the past ten years or so as Glasgow or Paisley terriers. Previous to this, however, they were simply known as Skyes, and exhibited as such. The Paisley terrier has never been very widely distributed, and seldom found beyond the valley of the Clyde. At the shows which used to be held at Glasgow a dozen or more years back, these silky-coated terriers were seen in all their beauty, and the fact of their appearing there as Skyes was what first brought them into prominence. The fanciers of the hard-coated Skyes rose in arms against them, holding that they were not Skyes, as they had a silky coat, and were only

pretty 'mongrels' bred from Skye terrier 'rejections,' and ought to be known as Glasgow or Paisley Skyes. On the other hand, the breeders of the silky-coated dogs held, as a matter of course, that the texture of coat their dogs possessed was the correct one. This was untenable, as until the introduction of this breed no Scottish dog had a silky or soft coat.

"After the decision against the eligibility of the silky-coated dog to compete in the Skye terrier classes, the breed rapidly declined. A few, however, held to the breed out of pure love and admiration for it, but they were few. The Paisley fanciers appear never to have lost sight of the dog, and it was not only by keeping and breeding them that they again brought the silky-coated beauties into popularity, but by instituting classes for them at the annual dog shows held at Paisley on New Year's Day. A fresh interest was thus begun in the breed, which has never been allowed to flag. . . . Breeders of hard-coated dogs, more especially if the coat be long, know how difficult it is to keep up the hard coat, on account of the washing, combing, &c., required to keep the dog in show trim, and also from the idle and indoor life exhibition dogs lead. A pup now and again will be found in a litter with a soft coat, although not quite silky in texture. These a

good breeder, as a matter of course, would reject; but how many do really reject them, if they are good in other points? They perhaps do not breed from them, but they do not hesitate to sell them, and thus increase the difficulty by giving good pedigrees to such dogs. In Skye terriers the length of coat is one of the principal points; one therefore can easily understand how a pup with an extra long coat would be prized, even should the coat be a little soft. This, then, was how the Paisley terrier originated. The silky-coated dogs, from their great beauty, took the eye, and were greatly prized as pets; and as the demand increased, which it very quickly did when they began to win prizes, they were bred in large numbers, and the points now attained were only arrived at by careful selection and scientific breeding. Some dark rumours are afloat about the crosses that were resorted to to gain the points desired, but if such a thing ever took place it has never been made public. It is hinted that the Dandie had something to do with the manufacture of this breed, and we have heard it asserted that the Paisley terrier was the result of a Dandie-Skye cross, but we have seen no evidence to support this statement. We are of opinion that no cross was required, and that in the case of the best strains none took place.

"In character and disposition, the Paisley terrier

resembles the Skye, being good-natured, intelligent, and lively. They make excellent house pets, and those who desire something more substantial than a toy will find in the elegant shape and pleasing outline of the Paisley terrier something to please them. They are not delicate, but require a good amount of attention in washing, combing, and brushing, to keep them in good order, and without this they very soon get out of order.

"It is unnecessary to go into a minute description of the Paisley terrier, as he is almost a counterpart of the Skye, with the exception of the coat, which, instead of being hard and wiry, is as silky and long as that of a Yorkshire terrier; the longer and finer the more value is attached to this point; it is perfectly flat and free from curl. The colour is various shades of blue, dark blue being considered perfection in colour; the hair on head and lower extremities is slightly lighter, but should not approach a linty shade. The length of the hair on head and face gives character to this point; it reaches to the nose, obscuring the eyes completely; the ears must be erect, are well furnished with long hair, the fringe being a material point.

"The tail should not be carried high, but straight, and almost in a line with the back, the parting of the hair at shoulder being continued to the top of

the tail, the fringe being thin and hanging straight and gracefully.

"In character and disposition this dog is good-natured, affectionate, and lively; an intelligent companion, an excellent house dog, and most suitable for a lady who wishes something more substantial than a toy. . . . It is notorious that in this breed more than in any other, the poor condition and form in which most of them are exhibited often throws them out of their proper places in the prize lists."

I agree pretty much with what Mr. Gray says in the description, but I should add that the Paisley terrier is not so low on the legs, nor proportionately so long in the back as the Skye terrier. From all one sees and hears, I should not care to prognosticate a favourable future for the variety of which I write. The best strains are even yet in few hands, and although the club may do something towards popularising the variety, the trouble to keep the coat in good order will always be a bar to them as ordinary house dogs, and in these impecunious times when it seems that, with few exceptions, a dog owner wishes to make money by his hobby or fancy, it is not likely that many men so disinterested will be found as to breed a Paisley terrier which they cannot sell for more than £15 or £20, when they

can, with less difficulty, breed an equally good Scottish terrier that would be worth double the money.

The fanciers of the Paisley terrier require a clever and influential man to boom him, a wealthy individual to buy a few choice specimens at exorbitant prices, and a few puffs in the newspapers. Perhaps if a story could be got up as to the life-saving properties possessed by this little dog, it might do him good with the people. Royal patronage, perhaps, could lift him up somewhat, but he certainly requires more than his own good qualities to raise him in public estimation and make him a popular dog.

The following are the description and points of the Paisley or Clydesdale terrier as compiled by the Clydesdale Club :

"*Head.*—The skull, which is slightly domed, should be very narrow between the ears, gradually widening towards the eyes, and tapering very slightly to the nose. It should be covered with long silky hair, perfectly straight, without any appearance of curl or waviness, and extending well beyond the nose. It should be particularly plentiful on the sides of the head, where it is joined by that from the ears, giving the head a very large and rather heavy appearance in proportion to the size of the dog. The muzzle should be very deep and powerful, tapering very

slightly to the nose, which should be large and well spread over the muzzle, and must be always black. The jaws should be strong, with the teeth perfectly level. The eyes should be rather wide apart. They should be large, round, moderately full, but not prominent; expressive of great intelligence, and, in colour, various shades of brown.

"*Ears.*—This is a most important point in this breed. They should be as small as possible, set on high, and carried perfectly erect. They should be covered with long silky hair, which should hang in a beautiful fringe down the sides of the head, joining that on the jaws. (Well carried, finely fringed ears is one of the greatest points of beauty in the breed, as it is also one of the most difficult to obtain.) A badly carried and poorly feathered ear is a serious fault in a Clydesdale terrier.

"The neck should be rather long and very muscular, well set into the shoulders, and covered with the same class of hair as the body.

"*Body.*—The body should be very long, deep in chest, and well ribbed up; the back perfectly level, not sloping from the loins to the shoulder, as in the Dandie.

"*Coat.*—The coat should be very long, perfectly straight, and free from any trace of curl or waviness; very glossy and silky in texture (not linty), and

should be without any of the pily undercoat found in the Skye terrier.

"*Colour.*—The colours range from dark blue to light fawn, but those most to be desired are the various shades of blue—dark blue for preference, but without any approach to blackness or sootiness. The colour of the head should be a beautiful silvery blue, which gets darker on the ears; the back various shades of dark blue, inclining to silver on the lower parts of the body and legs. The tail is generally the same shade or a little darker than the back.

"*Tail.*—The tail should be perfectly straight, not too long, and carried almost level with the back; it must be nicely fringed or feathered.

"*Legs and Feet.*—The legs should be as short and straight as possible, and well set under the body, both legs and feet well covered with silky hair (in a good specimen the legs are scarcely seen, as they are almost entirely hidden by the coat).

"*Style and General Appearance.*—The general appearance is that of a long, low dog, having a rather large head in proportion to its size, and with a coat which looks like silk or spun glass. It shows considerably more style or quality than almost any other fancy terrier, and has not the delicate consti-

tution which makes the Yorkshire, Maltese, and others only fit for indoors."

Scale of Points.

	Value.		Value.
Head and ears	15	Body	15
Neck	10	Colour	10
Coat	20	Legs and feet	5
Tail	10	Style and general appearance	15
	55		45

Grand Total, 100.

ARTHUR WARDLE

CHAPTER XV.

YORKSHIRE AND OTHER TOY TERRIERS.

THE charming, aristocratic little dog we now know as the Yorkshire terrier has been identified as such for but a comparatively short period, the Kennel Club adopting this nomenclature in their Stud Book for 1886. Prior to this date the name had been hanging about him for some few years, because the names of rough, broken-haired, or Scotch terrier, under which he was first known, were most misleading. During the early days of dog shows the classes in which he competed included terriers of almost any variety, from the cross-bred mongrel to the Dandie Dinmont, the Skye terrier, and the Bedlington. Indeed, twenty years since it was no uncommon sight to see wire-haired fox terriers figuring with others of a silkier coat under the one common head of "rough or broken-haired terriers." As a fact, a broken-haired terrier should have been altogether a short-coated dog—the Yorkshire is long-coated to a greater extent than any other

variety of the terrier; nor was the title Scotch terrier, by which he was most frequently known, at all adaptable to him.

How the name of Scotch terrier became attached to a dog which so thoroughly had its home in Yorkshire and Lancashire is somewhat difficult to determine, if it can be determined at all, but a very old breeder of the variety told me that the first of them originally came from Scotland, where they had been accidentally produced from a cross between the silky-coated Skye terrier (the Clydesdale) and the black and tan terrier. One could scarcely expect that a pretty dog, partaking in a degree after both its parents, could be produced from a first cross between a smooth-coated dog, and a long-coated bitch or *vice versa*. Maybe, two or three dogs so bred had been brought by some of the Paisley weavers into Yorkshire, and there, suitably admired, pains were taken to perpetuate the strain. There appears to be something feasible and practical in this story, and I am sorry that when the information was given me, nearly a quarter of a century since, by a Yorkshire weaver then sixty years old and since dead, I did not obtain more particulars about what was in his day called the Scotch terrier.

However, this is the Yorkshire terrier now, and will

no doubt remain so till the end of his time, and his place is usurped by other dogs which, certainly not handsomer, will be less difficult to keep in prime coat and in good condition. It has been said that the late Mr. Peter Eden, of Manchester, so noted in his day for pigs and bulldogs, had "invented" the Yorkshire terrier. This he had not done, although in its early day he owned some very excellent specimens, which for the most part he had purchased from the working men in Lancashire. It was they who bred them, and delighted to show them at the local exhibitions, of which that at Middleton, near Manchester, was the chief. Here, and at the Belle Vue shows, were always to be found the choicest specimens, which their owners treasured with great care, and had to be uncommonly "hard up" to be induced to sell their favourites. They would get £20 or £30 for a good specimen, more if it was "extra special," and this at a time when dogs did not run to so much money as they do now. We have on record that Mrs. Troughear, of Leeds, sold her little dog Conqueror to Mrs. Emmott, wife of an American actor, for £250. Still, since its first introduction the Yorkshire terrier has not progressed in public estimation; indeed the contrary may be said to be more the case, the reasons for which will be plainly enough told before the conclusion of this chapter.

Originally this terrier was a bigger dog than he is to-day, specimens from 10lb. weight to 14lb. being not at all uncommon, so repeatedly classes had been provided for them in two sections—dogs over 8lb. and dogs under that weight—whilst in addition there might be divisions for rough-haired toy terriers, the maximum allowed being 6lb. At the time I write, Yorkshire terriers over 8lb. weight are seldom seen at our canine gatherings, the prevailing and convenient weights being, I should say, from 4lb. to 6lb.; but the club scale still allows for two classes, their restrictions being to 12lb. maximum in the one and 5lb. in the other.

The Yorkshire terrier at his best is a smart, handsome little dog, and some I have known were handy as rat killers, although as a rule they were kept as pets and for show purposes. If running outside on a wet or dirty day their beautiful, long, silky coat gets spoiled, indeed almost ruined; and even in the house extraordinary care and much skill are required to keep the coat of the Yorkshire terrier in order. Indeed, it has been said that the number of exhibitors in this country who thoroughly understand the treatment of this little pet dog can be counted on the fingers of the two hands. Whether this is so or not I will not commit myself by saying, but I do know that "Yorkshires" shown by one who

"knows how" and by one who does not "know how," are terribly different in appearance. Indeed, the extraordinary growth of the coat to be found on a perfect specimen is in a certain degree due to artificial aid, for, when comparatively young the skin at the roots of the hair is dressed daily with an ointment or wash which acts in a wonderful manner in stimulating the growth of the hair.

The puppies when born are quite black, and those darkest in hue usually turn out to be the best in colour when fully coated and matured, which is not until they are about two years old. Not long ago I had a letter from some one who was about bringing an action against a well-known "fancier" because he had sold him a bitch in pup to a pure bred dog, and when the pups were born they were black with faint tan shadings on them. The purchaser destroyed the puppies; but before bringing the action he intended, and having the vendor before the Kennel Club, he wrote to the *Field*, when he was told how foolishly he had acted in the transaction. Rather curious are these great changes in the appearance and colour of some puppies, and it is well known that Dalmatians, spotted carriage dogs, are invariably produced from their dam quite free from black or brown markings.

When the Yorkshire terrier is about three to four

months old, he begins to change his colour down the sides, on his legs, &c.; but even at nine or ten months the back is still very dark, excepting in such specimens as eventually turn out too silvery and light in colour when fully matured. As a rule no more attention than daily washing, combing, and brushing need be paid to the puppy until it is approaching, say, ten months in age, when the coat is commencing to "break in colour" and increase in length and denseness. The following preparation should be prepared and rubbed thoroughly into the roots of the hair once a week: Tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; oil of rosemary, ½ an ounce; bay rum, ¼ of a pint; olive oil, ½ a pint, and white precipitate, 1 drachm. At the same time the puppy must be kept scrupulously clean and not allowed to run about too much. Indeed, he ought to be housed or kennelled in a case, one about 18in. by 14in. and some 16in. in depth being the most adaptable size. A cushion should be used to lie upon, as hay, straw, shavings, &c., are liable to become entangled in the coat, of course to its detriment. As I have said, the dressing must be applied once a week, and done thoroughly, but twice a day, *i.e.*, night and morning, the coat should be thoroughly well brushed. It may occasionally be combed, but when the latter is being done, great

care must be taken not to break any of the hairs or pull out any of the jacket. In addition the dog must be washed each week, and continuously wear on his hind feet "boots" or "shoes," or "socks" or "stockings," or whatever one likes to call them, of wash-leather. Such are sometimes made from linen or other material, but wash or chamois leather appears to be the best for the purpose. These of course prevent the little fellow from spoiling his coat by scratching, at the same time preserving the hair on the feet.

In due course the hair on the head or skull of the dog will increase in length, and when grown sufficiently, it should be tied up and plaited; this must be done afresh daily, at the same time it must be well brushed, care being taken that none of the hairs become matted or stick to each other. There is a special brush used for the purpose, rather smaller than the ordinary toilet article, with the bristles about three inches in length; a suitable article costs about five shillings. The Yorkshire terrier, has, as a rule, his ears cut, and it is many years since I saw a really first rate dog on the bench which had not been so mutilated. At the earlier shows excellent specimens often enough appeared with their ears entire, and for them special classes were provided. Mr. P. Eden's Albert, a

particularly good dog in his day, had natural drop ears. With this variety ear cropping has increased, and may now be said to be general.

The feeding of these dainty, delicate little creatures is a matter of great importance, and if the ladies of ancient Rome fed their lap dogs on the breast of chicken, the ladies of more prosaic old England are equally particular what they give to their cherished pets. These must be fed in a manner consistent with their confinement and lack of exercise, the bowels always being kept in a normal condition, and light and nourishing food is best for the purpose. Milk, with a little rice occasionally, milk biscuits, with bread and vegetables soaked in good gravy, not too fat, being best. A bone sometimes and a little calves' liver are not amiss, but care must be taken not to force the appetite. Where they can be obtained and are not too expensive, fish with the bones removed and chicken do not come amiss.

From what I have written it will be seen that it is no joke to keep a Yorkshire terrier in healthy and suitable condition for exhibition purposes, and such is no doubt the reason why its popularity has not progressed with the times. One of the most interesting sights in a modern dog show is when the Yorkshire terriers are being judged. Their

fair owners, handsomely dressed as a rule, always looking quite charming, and wearing snow white aprons, enter the ring, carrying their dog in one arm and its highly polished "case house" in the other; they have also one of their specialty brushes. The case is deposited upon the ground, the little fellow to be exhibited is placed upon the top of it, and, until the judge is looking around, final touches are carefully given the toilet. The exhibit is then allowed to trot about, sometimes in a lead, sometimes without one. The judge now picks up the dog in his hands and examines it carefully, even to the separation of the coat down the back; then it is allowed another run, and if the class be a big one and troublesome the exhibitress carries the dog under her arm, or replaces him on the top of his case. Then in due course the awards are made, and it is seldom that we hear any grumbling. The competitors are eventually taken back to their benches and, all being right, the hair on the head, which had been "let down," is replaited and retied, the chamois socks are replaced on the hind legs, and the little competitor is once more safely ensconced in his box, which may be is now bedecked with cherry-coloured ribbons or elaborately curtained with choice lace.

Actual measurements go for not very much, but

the length of the hair on the body and head of some of the best dogs is almost incredible, and its texture and colour are simply extraordinary. It is said that when in his best form the little dog Conqueror, already alluded to, had hair of almost uniform length of 24in.; he weighed about 5½lb. One of the smartest little dogs of the variety, and a game little chap too, was Mr. Kirby's Smart, which did a lot of winning about twenty years ago. Old Huddersfield Ben was another of the "pillars" of the breed; Mrs. Troughear's Dreadnought was another celebrity; and Mrs. Foster's (Bradford) Bright and Sandy were notable dogs a few years ago. Indeed, to the latter (one of our few lady judges), and to her husband, Mr. Jonas Foster, more than to anyone else is due any little popularity the Yorkshire terriers possess to-day. They have bred them for years, and have from time to time owned the most perfect specimens imaginable. Mrs. Foster's Ted, who weighed 5lb., has, perhaps, for all round excellence, never been excelled, and it was extremely funny to see this little whippet of a dog competing against an enormous St. Bernard or dignified bloodhound for the cup for the best animal in the show. Nor did the award always go to the big and to the strong. One of the tiniest dogs I ever saw was a Yorkshire terrier

Mrs. Foster showed at Westminster Aquarium in 1893. Mite by name and nature, for it weighed only a couple of pounds, was nicely formed, of fair colour, and quite as active, even more so, than some of the bigger creatures often brought into the ring, which they certainly do not grace. Another extraordinary and diminutive Yorkshire terrier is Mrs. Vaughan Fowler's Longbridge Bat, which scales 2¾lb., and is particularly smart and lively.

The best of the variety are certainly kept in few hands. Amongst the older breeders were, in addition to the names already mentioned, Mr. John Inman, of Brighouse, Yorkshire; Mr. J. Spink, Bradford; Mr. A. Boulton, Accrington; Miss Alderson, Leeds; Mr. Cavanagh, Leeds; Mr. Greenwood, Bradford; Mrs. Bligh Monck, Coley Park, Reading; Lady Gifford, Redhill; and Mr. Wilkinson, Halifax; whilst the best modern kennels are those of Mrs. Foster, at Bradford; Mrs. Vaughan Fowler, Longbridge, Warwick; Mr. J. B. Leech, Clifton, Bristol; Mr. T. D. Hodgson, Halifax; and Messrs. Walton and Beard, West Brompton.

The Yorkshire terrier is by no means a common commodity, and although third or fourth rate specimens are sometimes to be obtained from the

London dealers, Bradford is their home. Here it is not difficult to obtain a suitable dog at a fair price, and it is said that upon one occasion, when the late Mr. E. Sandell required three or four for a certain purpose, and was unable to obtain them in London, he took a journey to Bradford or Halifax, I quite forget which. He issued a short notice that he would give a prize of a sovereign or two for the best Yorkshire terrier to be exhibited without entry at a certain public-house on a certain evening. In due course a rare good collection was brought together, from which the enterprising promoter speedily selected and purchased what he required, he at the same time suiting himself, pleasing the dog fanciers, and, as it was said at the time, "doing a good turn for the publican."

It has been said that the Yorkshire terrier is anything but a hardy dog, and usually dies at an early age. A correspondent wrote some time ago that his "Yorkshires" were carefully attended to in every way, regularly washed and groomed, and most judiciously fed. Still, with all the care bestowed upon them, he could not keep them alive more than from two to three years at most. This was no doubt an unusual experience, for although by being inbred to a very great extent, and by the sedentary life they lead, they cannot be called hardy, still, they, as

a rule survive to a fair age, and some of the best have been shown successfully for quite as many years as any other variety of exhibition dog. Mrs. Foster's little champion Ted was quite at the head of his class for six years, at any rate; whilst Huddersfield Ben, Conqueror, and others appeared successfully for three years or more without interval. Ted, whose weight in good condition was just 5lb., appears to have been peculiarly healthy, for he never had a day's illness from the time Mrs. Foster purchased him at Heckmondwike show in 1887. He was withdrawn from the show bench in 1893, having, during his unexampled career, won two hundred and sixty-five first prizes. Last summer Ted's hair was all cropped very close, in order that he could more comfortably run about the house, but as I write in the spring of 1894, it has grown quite long again, and this charming and unique little fellow is still as lively as the proverbial kitten, and as sound as a bell, though approaching nine years of age.

A Yorkshire Terrier Club was formed in 1886, but owing, as I have already said, to the comparatively few people who keep the variety, it has not made any particularly marked improvement in the variety. It has, however, issued a description, which is as follows:

General Appearance.—The general appearance should be that of a long-coated pet dog, the coat hanging quite straight and evenly down each side, a parting extending from the nose to the end of the tail; the animal should be very compact and neat, the carriage being very sprightly, bearing an important air. Although the frame is hidden beneath a mantle of hair, the general outline should be such as to suggest the existence of a vigorous and well-proportioned body.

Head.—Should be rather small and flat, not too prominent or round in the skull; rather broad at the muzzle, a perfectly black nose; the hair on the muzzle very long, which should be a rich deep tan, not sooty or grey. Under the chin, long hair, and about the same colour as the centre of the head, which should be a bright, golden tan, and not on any account intermingled with dark or sooty hairs. Hair on the sides of the head should be very long, and a few shades deeper tan than the centre of the head, especially about the ear-roots.

Eyes.—Medium in size, dark in colour, having a sharp, intelligent expression, and placed so as to look directly forward; they should not be prominent. The edges of the eyelids should also be of a dark colour.

Ears.—Cut or uncut; if cut, quite erect; if not cut, to be small V-shaped and carried semi-erect, covered with short hair; colour to be a deep, dark tan.

Mouth.—Good even mouth; teeth as sound as possible. A dog having lost a tooth or two through accident, not the least objectionable, providing the jaws are even.

Body.—Very compact and a good loin, and level on the top of the back.

Coat.—The hair as long and straight as possible (not wavy), which should be glossy, like silk (not woolly); colour, a bright steel blue, extending from the back of the head to the root of the tail, and on no account intermingled the least with fawn, light, or dark hairs.

Legs.—Quite straight, which should be of a bright golden tan, and well covered with hair a few shades lighter at the ends than at the roots.

Feet.—As round as possible; toe nails black.

Tail.—Cut to a medium length, with plenty of hair on, darker blue in colour than the rest of body, especially at the end of the tail, and carried a little higher than the level of the back.

Weight.—Divided into two classes, viz.: under 5lb. and over 5lb., but not to exceed 12lb.

Scale of Points.

	Value.		Value.
Quantity and colour of hair on back	25	Mouth	5
Quality of coat	15	Ears	5
Tan	15	Legs and feet	5
Head	10	Body and general appearance	10
Eyes	5	Tail	5
	70		30

Grand Total, **100.**

There are some other rough-haired toy terriers, which are, however, of little account, because they have never been bred to any particular type. Occasionally wee things very like what a miniature Skye terrier would be are seen; and, again, some smart little dogs with cut ears, evidently a cross between a Yorkshire terrier and some other variety of small dog, are not at all uncommon, and were quite numerous before the dog show era commenced. Since then the general public will not look at anything other than what is considered to be of blue blood. At one of the early London shows separate classes were provided for Scotch terriers under 7lb. weight and white in colour, fawns with the same limit, and blues likewise, each of the three attracting a fair entry, most of which were, how-

ever, what we should now call "cross-bred" broken-haired toy terriers.

Following the Yorkshire, the most popular toy terriers are the black and tans. A good specimen should not exceed from 5lb. to 6lb. in weight, and ought to be an exact counterpart in miniature of the black and tan or Manchester terrier described earlier on. Some of the very best toys of this variety have been produced from fully sized parents, but it is well to breed them from a dog as small as possible, and from a bitch 8lb., 10lb., or 12lb. weight. In such a case there is less risk of the puppies dying, and they are more easily reared when brought up by a big, strong, sound mother. It is seldom we see a really good black and tan toy terrier nowadays. There were one or two at Cruft's show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in 1894, the winners, Mr. Gallaher's Lady Helen Blackwood and Mr. T. Adams's Oxford Beauty, being about equal to anything I have seen of late. Mrs. Foster, of Bradford, has owned a few good specimens, and both the London and Birmingham "fancy" once upon a time prided themselves on these little dogs. However, they were always more or less delicate, and continuous in-breeding caused them to be produced with round skulls—"apple-headed" they were called—full eyes, narrow,

pinched muzzles, and long, hare-like feet, the latter suggesting that an endeavour had been made to strengthen the strain by inter-breeding with Italian greyhounds. A really good, cobbily-built little black and tan terrier was a pretty creature; but the "apple-headed," greyhound-shaped animals commonly seen are not worth keeping. The difficulty of producing the former has no doubt conduced to their downfall, of which there is no doubt whatever, and I fancy it is only a matter of time before the variety actually ceases to exist.

The delicacy of the toy black and tan terrier makes it particularly liable to attacks of skin disease, pretty nearly all the hair falling away; and when such is the case it is nothing unusual for the little dog to go through life without any hair at all on his chest, breast, and throat, and no more on the tail than is found on the common rat. Sometimes the usual washes or lotions for strengthening the growth of the human hair may be useful in such cases, and I have known the recipe recommended on page 344 (omitting the white precipitate) for the Yorkshire terriers, sparingly applied twice a week, to have a beneficial effect.

From these black and tan toy terriers blue or blue and tan specimens are often produced, even to such an extent as to be an excuse for the

belief prevalent in some quarters that this is a variety of itself. The latter is, however, not the case, although there were occasions where special classes have been provided for them at the London and larger provincial shows. These so-called "blues" may either be entirely devoid of tan or marked with the latter just as the Manchester terrier ought to be. There is, however, less hair or coat about them, and some I have seen could boast of about as free a growth of hair on the body as some of the Mexican dogs, or as the so-called "African sand dogs." Such are certainly not desirable or pleasant creatures to cultivate, for at the best they are but shivering little quadrupeds, and, taken out when the sun does not shine and the wind blows, as is so frequently the case in this variable climate of ours, require sheeting to keep them warm and prevent them catching cold.

A toy terrier that I think is worth encouraging is to be found in the more diminutive specimens of the English white terrier. Here again, going back for a quarter of a century, I can recollect some charming specimens of the variety, most aristocratic-looking little fellows, straight, and with good carriage, and varying in weight from about 5lb. to 7lb. These were usually bred by the London

fanciers of the East-end. Some of the bigger dogs were not unfrequently used in the rat pit, and classes were provided for them at the earlier shows in London. The well-known Billy Tupper was a great admirer of this variety, and I have seen some good ones at the late James Hinks' (Birmingham), and at other resorts in the Midlands. Recently there has not been even a fair specimen benched, and why the variety has not at any rate continued to the same extent as the toy black and tan is not easily made out. Of the two, the white dog is the handsomer, and, even when not quite terrier-like in head, he does not so ill-become the round skull as is the case with the Manchester dog.

In London, Birmingham, and Manchester, are still to be found toy bull terriers which may range from 4lb. to 8lb. in weight. Could these be produced with straight fore legs and with less width of chest than is the case at present, they might be taken up by the public. They are hardier, gamer, and might even be made smarter, than any of the smooth varieties of toy terriers I have alluded to, and are certainly the pluckiest little dogs for their size I have ever come across. At a comparatively recent date they appear to have been crossed with some little bulldog; or, if this has not been the

case, no pains have been taken to produce them with straight terrier-like fore legs. A bandy-legged animal is not appreciated by the modern lovers of a fancy dog, omitting, of course, the British bulldog; and as I fancy these toy bull terriers are hardier and less in-bred than their cousins, a clever man might find it worth his while trying to produce them to pattern. Three or four generations of careful crossing should easily do this, and a white bull terrier, not more than 6lb. in weight, sturdy, compact, determined, able to kill rats, and not so big as to be in the way in the drawing-room, would certainly find favour and a good market.

That there is a decadence in all these smooth-coated toy terriers is not to be doubted, and I am not alone in the belief that this has been brought about by the difficulty in breeding good specimens. This difficulty has arisen from the misjudged persistency with which the "fanciers" of a few years back bred for diminutiveness alone, trying to produce mites of creatures 3lb. or 4lb. weight, altogether ignoring that such were little more than abortions, too fragile to trot behind their mistress, too delicate to live. The smallest dog I ever saw was a black and tan toy terrier, which weighed 21oz. at 10 months old, but it was neither useful nor ornamental, thought it might be considered a

curiosity as the "Madame Tom Thumb" of the race from which it sprang. One has occasionally read of even more diminutive little canines than any I have mentioned. Such are, as a rule, advertised and puffed by unprincipled dealers, who rig out a three or four months puppy in chain and collar, and attempt to palm it off on some credulous admirer as "Twelve months old on the second of June, Madame! the littlest tarrier in the world, and dirt cheap at £10; but the youngsters at home has measles, and I wants the coin badly, so, lady, you can have it for £4!" And many a so-called toy terrier, purchased under such circumstances, has developed into a spindle-shanked mongrel of 10lb. weight. So, fair readers, beware of such little "dawgs" as are offered for sale in the streets.

CHAPTER XVI.

OTHER TERRIERS.

ALTHOUGH in the foregoing pages I have given fourteen chapters to what may well be called different varieties of the terrier, several of the race remain yet unrepresented, and without any reproach on the character of those already described, there are other terriers quite equal to such as are given precedence in the "Stud Book" and by me.

A few years ago an "Old English Terrier Club" was formed, and it sought to bring out of various country districts that hardy, hard-bitten game dog common thereto, and which was used for work. So far this club has done its work but moderately; a few good dogs were through it introduced, but too often the winner, in the special classes provided were either Airedale terriers or Welsh terriers, and a case has been known where a dog was by the judges given honours in both its own class as an Airedale terrier and in that for the so-called old English—variety, which is no variety at all.

Few sporting country districts are or were without their own special strain of terriers, in which appearance was of little object so long as gameness predominated. By "gameness" I do not mean partiality to fighting and cat-killing, and standing being cut up piece-meal without flinching or whimpering, but killing vermin and going to ground after fox, or badger, or otter—wild animals, and not tame, domesticated, and semi-tame creatures. I have seen a dog of great excellence and gameness in a street fight, which would run away and yelp when a big buck rat seized him by the nose. One harm dog shows have done, they have distracted attention from the hardy, intelligent, maybe cross-bred terrier, to what is generally a more effeminate creature, though maybe handsomer in markings and narrower in the chest. As a matter of fact, a really first-class dog for the show bench is far too valuable a creature to run any risk of being killed underground by a badger or by an earth or rock that might fall upon him.

Fancy a five hundred pound fox terrier running after Tommy Dobson's hounds over the mountains of Eskdale, or doing the rough work that is required of such dogs as the Robsons keep up in Northumberland! Every time such dogs as these go out they carry, as it were, "their lives in their hands." They

have to kennel with hounds who might worry them, live on rough but homely fare, swim through wet drains, or go to ground in huge fox earths from which they may never see the light of heaven again. There is the danger of receiving fatal wounds from their game of fox or otter, sweetmart or foulmart, any of which may tear up a nose or split an ear, and finish the recipient of such an injury so far as the show-bench would be concerned. There are terriers which I have already described kept for the latter alone, and no doubt many of them are game enough, but for wild, rough work of hunting in its various forms, other terriers are required as assistants to the hounds, and such of them as I know shall come under the heading of this chapter. And note at the outset that I believe that the terriers of which I am about to write have far hardier constitutions, and are stronger physically than their more fashionable cousins. I have had prize fox terriers of my own, about as good and game as ever were made, properly trained, and entered and kennelled with hounds. Such would go to ground and do all that was required of them, but after a long day they required carrying home, when the so-called "mongrels" were trudging away at the tails of the hounds. They have heart enough, and the inclination, but the physical strength is deficient.

There is or was no particular range or locality for these working terriers; they extended from Northumberland in the north, to Devonshire in the west, and were to be met with in almost every intermediate county.

Away in Devonshire the Rev. John Russell possessed some almost entirely white, hard-jacketed little fellows, whose good qualities are not yet forgotten. Then in far distant Yorkshire we had another terrier, equally game and better looking, and from which has sprung the rough-coated fox terrier now so numerous at our leading dog shows. Wherever hunting the fox, the badger, or the otter was followed these good terriers were found, and perhaps, with the two exceptions named and a few others, such were black and tan, yellow or red of various shades, or pepper and salt. Many of them had some white on their breasts, a white foot or two, and a dash of the same between the black nose and the dark, piercing little eyes was not uncommon. Such dogs varied in size, but were usually less than 20lb. in weight, and if well trained and entered, proved admirable hands at destroying vermin. Some of them were fawn or red, others pepper and salt. Old Will Norris, for fifty years or more a noted earth-stopper connected with the East Kent hounds, had a terrier which, to judge

from an engraving in the *Sporting Magazine* about 1833, was an exact counterpart of some of those shown not long ago by Mr. C. H. Beck, Dr. Edwardes-Ker, Mr. Ashwen, and others as Welsh terriers. Yet his was purely a local strain, that would well have been worth preserving.

One has distinct recollections of various strains of terriers, not show dogs, but animals kept as companions, and trained to hunt and do the work intended for them. Such had always good legs and feet and strong constitutions, the latter not a *sine quâ non* in the champions of the present era. The north of England was usually prolific in producing terriers; the working artisans in the manufacturing centres owned them; the masters of hounds who hunted the foxes on the hills and mountains, where horses could not follow, and only few men, always required a "creeping terrier," that would bolt a fox or worry him in the hole if he refused to face the open. Some had a dash of bull terrier blood in them, others had not. Of the former was a well-known dog called Tory, about 22lb. weight, with ears cropped. He was all white, had a hard, wiry coat, narrow in front, possessed of good legs and feet, and built somewhat on racing lines. The latter gave him such pace, and he was so good a killer, that he often ran far into a stake for

whippets, which were nothing else but miniature greyhounds. Tory was a poacher's dog; he could drive hares into the nets at night, and be useful with the ferrets in the daytime; moreover, as a killer of vermin and cats unequalled, he was always in request when the "mart-hunters" required assistance to their fox and otter hounds. He was quiet and good-tempered, but when roused could fight with, and more than hold his own against, any quarrelsome collie in the district. The last of his strain was Tory—where he came from I know not—but as a workman no better dog ever lived.

About the same period, or a little later, a sporting stonemason had a little terrier, not more than 6lb. in weight, a cross-bred one, with a longish coat, and not the slightest sign of the Yorkshire toy about her, which was a perfect wonder. As the fellow said, "killing a score of rats was a little holiday to her," she would buckle a fox, and her love for creeping was an actual nuisance, for if she ever saw an open drain or sewer, ferret-like she would give herself a shake, and immediately disappear on an exploration sub-terrestrial. The only other *bonâ fide* toy I ever knew—that is, a dog under 6lb. weight that loved creeping—was a little yellow bitch, which went with the Stockton otter hounds some dozen years or so ago. This was a game little creature, but, un-

fortunately, excitement with hounds, and a "mark" at some holt, repeatedly brought on a fit, which quite spoiled the pleasure of seeing her good work. Amongst other notable terriers was one of my own earliest possessions, that was peculiar only so in appearance. He was a chesnut in colour, darker on the back, and shading down to tan on the legs and sides; his nose, too, was of the same hue, and his eyes formed an exact match. Handsomeness was not his characteristic. Then we called him a Scotch terrier, now his coat would have been plucked to make him eligible for the Welsh terrier class. His accomplishments were many, for, in addition to leaping through hoops, sitting up, and walking on his hind legs, he could retrieve fur and feather well and quickly. In the field, either above or under ground, he would do all required of a terrier, and, as a rat hunter at the water's edge, he had few superiors; and a big, strong rat in the river or canal affords sport—well, certainly of a higher class than pigeon shooting and rabbit coursing with fox terriers.

A little hard-coated, dirty-coloured fawn bitch, about 16lb. weight, of the common strain the writer possessed, showed a wonderful nose (we broke them to trail hunting when about six months old), and at seven she would run the scent of a rabbit skin a couple of miles and beat all competitors. Unfortu-

nately, this bitch was ill-natured, and was not kept long. Several of her sisters, brothers, and cousins were celebrities in their various stations of life. They could kill a fox or foulmart, and were what is known now as being "dead game." These were longish-coated dogs, generally in colour fawn, or fawn tinged with brown, varying from 14lb. to 20lb. in weight; they had small drop ears, which sometimes hung down at the sides of the cheeks, and possessed a certain amount of otter-hound character. Rather more terrier-like was a strain once kept by the gunpowder makers at Elterwater, in the English lake district, where there was a pack of otter hounds. The men here living almost at the foot of the lake mountains, had ample opportunity to try their dogs with the mountain foxes, marts, and stoats, which in past days were not uncommon. One of the coopers possessed a little, pale red bitch called Worry, not more than 14lb. in weight, and worth her weight in gold, so everybody said. That she was a good one could not be doubted; a five-pound note was more than once refused for her, and her owner got from fifteen to twenty shillings each for her puppies. In those times half-a-crown was a common price for a four weeks old puppy, and less than a sovereign for a broken dog. Thus Worry's reputation was a great one, and when I saw her

without a whimper, and with little trouble, kill a huge foulmart in a plantation by the river side, it was plain enough that her reputation had not been obtained by fraudulent means.

Such terriers as the latter were, half a century and longer ago, common enough in Cumberland and Westmoreland. The old printer, who taught me how to dress flies and catch trout, was never tired of talking about his little Pepper, who had, however, died long before I was born. Poor little chap, they docked his tail on the "making-up stone" in the "composing" room of a now defunct local newspaper, and then took him into the editorial office below, where the carrier had brought from Martindale Fells a beautiful "sweetmart" (*Martes foina*). Notwithstanding the still bleeding stump, Pepper was ready for the fray, and, though in the combat his nose was twice split, the formidable "marten cat" was ultimately made ready for the earlier process of the taxidermist's skill. Worry, mated with another wonderfully game terrier—a dark-coloured one, Cockerton's Crab—produced a litter of puppies, one of which won prizes in the earlier days of dog shows. Crab won second prize at Kendal show in 1872, had no superior under ground, and many are the foxes he has driven from, or killed in, the huge earths, which are, however, of

rock, that honeycomb Whitbarrow Scar. Mr. W. H. B. Cockerton, of Richmond, Surrey, has in his possession a portrait of his brother taken over thirty years ago, in which one of this strain of terriers occupies a leading position. This variety of a useful sort of dog is now lost. No care was taken to breed him in continuity, there was no adoption of type, and on the introduction of the smooth fox terrier, which could be sold for more money, the less fashionable and coarser looking creature had to give way.

Of these North-country terriers a correspondent, writing from Devonshire to the *Field* in 1886, says: "The dormant spirit of an old fell hunter has recently been keenly awakened at the mention of the Elterwater terriers, which breed, I am informed, is nearly extinct. Thirty years ago Mr. Robinson, of Elterwater, kept a pack of rough hounds equally good at otter or marten cat. The summers were devoted to the pursuit of the 'fishmonger'; in the winter the marten cat was our game. I can endorse every word of your correspondent as to the gameness of the terriers that followed Tom Myers (the huntsman) over crag and fell. The origin of the breed is rather confused, and not to be relied on; 'Ye ken John Peel, I reckon?—one of *his* sort,' was the usual Westmorland reply to the inquiring stranger.

"Let me try to describe one of the best terriers that ever went to ground after otter, badger, fox, or marten. Old Mart weighed 12lb. or 14lb.; long-backed, broken-haired, with black back and tan legs; a small head, with powerful jaws; ears small and tulip-shaped—so small that they almost looked as if they had been cropped. Then there was Wasp, out of Mart by a dog that followed the Patterdale hounds. Wasp was low set, of a blueish colour, smaller than her mother—in fact, she reminded you of a diminutive Bedlington. Then we had a larger terrier, broken-haired, which I always fancied had a touch of the bull in him. One who has hunted on foot with them for ten years, and is now nearly 'shelved,' may be pardoned for a little senile egotism.

"Let me relate the pluck of these three little beauties. Returning home from a marten hunt from Seat Sandal, our terriers marked, and went to ground under Helm Crag, which consists of large boulders and loose stones. We were not long waiting before a scrimmage was taking place far beneath us. To get them away by calling was useless; the labour of removing the rubbish was immense. With the aid of some willing assistance, after working all night, we came upon the terriers with their foe, a badger. They had fought the badger

for more than ten hours. Poor Mart was lifted out almost lifeless, and never recovered her assailant's bites; Pincher lost his nose, and his frontispiece was for ever marked; while little Wasp seemed to have escaped with few scars. Rydal Head and Helvellyn have been the scenes of many a joyous hunting day after marten cat and foulmart.

"I brought down to North Devon a pup of Wasp's; she did not disgrace the courage of her progenitors. Many an otter has she tackled on the river Taw, and on my fishing excursions my faithful companion has roused me by her fighting an otter under the banks. After a time otter and terrier would bolt into the river, Vic holding on and going under water with the otter until breath failed. I regret to say that old age has told its tale, and she has departed—a game and faithful companion for fourteen years.

"The Elterwater terriers had plenty of go in them, and no shaking or trembling at your heels, in frost and snow, like so many of the terriers of the present day."

Of course, masters of otter hounds continue to keep hard cross-bred terriers, for it is a fact that a majority of the fashionably bred ones cannot stand hard, wet work and kennel living. Mr. Carrick, when master of the Carlisle pack, had that

wonderful little fellow Teddy and many others. But one equally good, and which had appearance likewise to recommend him, was Mr. Wilkinson's favourite when he had his hounds at Neasham Abbey. The name of this terrier, which we have seen drive three otters from one drain, we cannot just call to mind; he was a miniature of that grand old Adam which, shown by McAdam Graham, more than once figured on the show-bench successfully. Almost all huntsmen who work the rough districts of England and Wales have dogs which will do the duty required of them, and to some such are invaluable. Mr. John Benson had some hard terriers running with the West Cumberland otter hounds, and for two or three seasons a good-looking white "show-ring dog" did yeoman's service, at times swimming with the hounds as well as going to ground as occasion required. This was one of the few exceptions where handsomeness and utility were combined in one fox terrier.

Away in the wildest portions of the Cumberland lake district, little Tommy Dobson, bobbin-turner by trade and foxhunter by inclination and repute, is as well known as ever Dick Christian was with the Quorn; but Dobson has to kill his foxes up in the hills and fastnesses of Eskdale, round about Wast Water, and elsewhere, amidst rocks and

crags. He does this by running them to ground with a few couples of foxhounds, of a lighter build than those of Leicestershire and other hunting countries. When once marked, the terriers do the remainder, in many cases killing the fox in his earth, in others maiming him so that he is easily caught by the hounds, and in the remainder making the "red rover" bolt, when he perhaps will make the best of his way to more "fox holes," where he may remain in safety, if not in the meantime pulled down in the open. This "great little huntsman" has generally two or three brace of terriers, whose working qualities cannot be surpassed. Their constitutions are hard as nails, for they have to live on the poorest of fare, and even in some cases require to sup with Duke Humphrey after an arduous day on the hills. These, again, are of no particular strain—mongrels, if you will, and some of them have been personally known to me. Yellow Jack, to outward appearance a half-bred Bedlington, would go out of sight anywhere, and face otter or fox, and fight with either or both. This dog was not fond of water, but when out with the Kendal otter hounds, and game was afoot, he hesitated at nothing, and swam wet drains which other terriers dared not enter. He would fight and punish any otter until it was forced to bolt. Tinker was a

dog of a different stamp, smooth-coated, and dark brown or liver-coloured; his head, ears, and feet were so good that, white and hound-marked, his figure at the Fox Terrier Club's show would have attracted attention. As good in some respects as Jack, Tinker was quarrelsome underground, where he has repeatedly fought and killed a strange dog; and querulousness is a great fault in any terrier. A snap at a hound in a kennel may cause a commotion likely to prove fatal, and a dog ill-natured with his own species is not always so game to the core as one which keeps his ferocity in check until it be required against the enemy of his race.

In North Yorkshire there is still to be found a similar terrier. The southern counties, too, have always had some of them, and "Devonian," writing to the *Field* in June, 1885, draws attention thereto. The Earl of Macclesfield had a strain of black and tan hard-haired terriers in Warwickshire. Another family of the same type was to be found in Hertfordshire; and "Badger," in the columns of the *Field* has told us of Squire Jenny's Monk, whose excellences were often shown after a run with his master's foxhounds in Suffolk. Various engravings and paintings—to be seen in old magazines, sporting works, and hanging on the walls of our country mansions—likewise afford proof that a black and tan

terrier, with a rough coat, was more common in almost every county in England than the white or patched fox terrier was at the same time. And fawn or red dogs, and others pepper and salt of the same strain, were great favourites with the people. Colour was of little consideration so long as the dog could do the work his master intended him for.

Crab was the name of another little terrier, a great celebrity with one of the best north country packs of otter hounds. I fancy he was of the same strain that Tom Andrews, the Cleveland huntsman, formerly possessed, but Tom has been dead for twenty years, and it is doubtful to what extent his strain now survives. Certainly it does not do so in sufficient numbers to reintroduce the genuine article to the great British public. Of course, a spurious imitation could be manufactured easily enough, but in this there would be that something missing—character it is called—which in humanity marks the man of noble blood a distinct being from the one of plebeian origin.

A good stamp of terrier is depicted in that fine old engraving, "Safer Within than Without," where the terriers watch the rat inclosed in the wire trap; and "Distinguished Burrow Members," sitting near sundry rabbit holes, a group a good deal quieter in the pursuit of their duties than many

distinguished and honourable Borough Members of the present day. These two engravings are admirable as representative of a variety of terrier seldom found now, and certainly more picturesque than some modern strains.

A few years since I came across a somewhat odd, but not an unusual mixture to find in a man—a combination of gamekeeper, fisherman, poacher, and labourer. He belonged to the north country, and always told me his blood was of the best. Certainly his name was the same as that of a family that had been settled on land of their own before the conqueror William came over, and whose pride it was to boast that they had never paid fee or fealty to any Norman invader. This fellow and I were friends for years. He was fond of sport of all kinds, observant of the habits of animals and fish, whilst the rarer plants and ferns did not escape his penetrating eyes. The first time we met was at the riverside, when fishing a deep hole for salmon with worm. Whilst I was tying up my rod he had a bite, which he said was that of an eel, for the line quietly travelled down the current just in the manner it does when such a fish is running away with the bait. However, in this instance the eel turned out to be a nice, bright 7lb. grilse, which was hooked, and, in due course, neatly netted by the writer.

My newly-found acquaintance proved a good fisherman in all branches of the craft, and, although never confessing to the soft impeachment, I fancy he was as well acquainted with the use of the net as with the rod, reel, and line. He owned a useful sort of dog, about 20lb. in weight, smooth but close-coated, almost all tan in colour, still with sufficient black on the back to make a black and tan terrier without much exaggeration. But it was nothing like the Manchester strain of to-day. He was a leggy dog, and like galloping; his ears were small, V-shaped, and "dropped" beautifully. His excellence lay in the formation of his head, which, of great length from occiput to nose, was of perfect terrier shape, with immense jaw power; his eyes, too, were perfect. A dog of his kind you seldom find without good legs and feet and strongly developed in his muscles generally. Nor was this any exception to the rule "You've a niceish terrier there," said I. "Yes," was the reply, "it's a fair 'un. You kna a bit aboot dogs, mister," he continued, "but you mappen don't ken this sort?" "No, indeed I don't," was the reply. "Whia he's a Bewcastle tarrier!" Such a variety I had not previously heard of, nor have I since. Still, the animal had unmistakable distinctive features, and, as usual, he was "the best in the world." She,

rather, I should say, for the "Bewcastle terrier" was a female.

I was soon a willing listener to all the stories of the feats this wonderful bitch "Bess" had performed; foxes killed "single-handed," otters bolted, foulmarts and sweetmarts exterminated; but all tales were "capped" by one, where, in conjunction with her owner, she killed twenty-three weasels out of a large pack which attacked them one afternoon. This was the usual weasel tale, when one, being hunted and sorely pressed, squeaked or chattered an alarm, and forthwith scores of little heads peered from a stone wall, to be followed by the bodies of the active little creatures, which swarmed round man and dog. Both had to fight hard for their lives. Bess was sorely bitten, and it was not until close on two dozen ferocious little blood suckers had bitten the dust that the survivors beat a retreat. Personally, I always considered Bess a mongrel, and when I found that her owner never saved her puppies, but lent their dam out as a foster-mother to a greyhound breeder, my opinion was in part justified. Still, she was a stamp of terrier quite attractive, and possessed the sense of a man. The way in which she once ran alongside a stone fence to take a short cut to a gap through which a hare we had started was likely to go, proved her a poacher of the first water, and

when she made her stroke at puss she killed. Without vouching for the truth of her feats with the larger vermin and the weasels, I can speak in the highest terms of her credentials as a bitch to shoot fur over, which she retrieved capitally. Her end was an untimely one, being brought about by a runaway engine on a local railway line.

It will be nearly thirty years since a sporting high sheriff brought north from London a black terrier with cropped ears and a short wiry coat. This was a 24lb. dog, low on the legs, sturdily and stoutly made; he was said to be of fighting strain, and his character was such that a good round sum (for those days) had been paid for him. In the north he was a failure, for the country dogs could beat him at his own job; and in hunting and rough fell work he was no use at all, for his early training had been neglected.

Some there may be reading this chapter who will recollect Spring, a rough-coated black and tan terrier, about 15lb. in weight, celebrated more for a wonderful knack he had of catching rabbits on their seats than for any actual gameness. This dog was light in limbs, but close in coat, which was rather long; he had a nice "whip" tail, carried straight, in correct show form fashion; his ears were small and dropped well; but his jaw was somewhat weak, and he lacked terrier character. A distinctive

feature he possessed was an enormous quantity of hair and jacket about his neck; I never saw a terrier that had so much, and it is to be regretted that this leading and protective characteristic of the working terrier is lost sight of almost entirely nowadays. I rather fancy Spring had some of the Elterwater strain in him, but, his education being conducted by a gamekeeper and rabbit catcher, it was as the latter he excelled. On an occasion, specially invited to witness Spring's excellence at rabbiting, in one afternoon he caught no fewer than twenty-four rabbits on their "forms," or seats, and the two guns had not opportunity to shoot more than a dozen in addition. This was on wildish, semi-cultivated ground, where the rabbits either sat in tufts and bunches of dead grass or underneath small bushes.

I do not know whether it is an unusual gift, possessed by some terriers, to be able to distinguish a hare from a rabbit, but about the same time that Spring was in his hey-day, an old gamekeeper in Westmoreland had a yellow terrier that would not follow a hare a yard. On the contrary, after a rabbit he would go until, without fail, the latter was either caught or run to ground. This terrier was a murderous sort of creature, his wide chest and broad skull denoted a cross of the bulldog, which he undoubtedly possessed, and his fighting propensities

made it an impossibility to work him in company with other dogs. Rabbits or rats might surround him, but such small vermin would be totally neglected if there were a dog within sight to worry. Some of the navvies who worked in the construction of the early lines of railways owned sundry hard terriers, mostly dashed with bulldog blood. These, like their masters, could fight, were generally kept for such a purpose, and when once properly entered thereto, were almost useless for the actual work a terrier is required for.

Dr. Edwardes Ker wrote to me some six or seven years ago of a strain of black and tan wire-haired terriers, once common in Suffolk and round about. His informant, Mr. Sharpe Sharpe, was at that time approaching a hundred years old, and for nearly seventy he had been master of fox hounds. These terriers were described as built on modern fox terrier lines, and so game as to go "screaming mad at fox and badger and at anything worth going for." But, as I have said, it was indeed a poor sporting district which did not possess at any rate one fairly distinct strain of terrier, whether such was known under the then all-embracing title of Scotch terrier or the narrower one of the town, mansion, or locality to which it was indigenous. About 1886 several letters were published relative to these old-fashioned terriers,

and following them, classes were provided at two or three shows, but such were not successful in unearthing the true article, and the majority of the awards went to miniature Airedale terriers, certainly dogs whose dimensions were too great to allow them to perform their work satisfactorily in a badger or fox earth, and classes provided for similar terriers a dozen years before met with little support.

Some little time ago, I was much struck with a number of terriers in the possession of Mr. J. H. B. Cowley, of Callipers, near King's Langley. I do not know that I ever came across any little dogs that more appealed to me. They were mostly white or marked like a fox terrier, their coats were hard and wiry, without fluffiness about them, and they were short on the leg, nearly as much so as a Scottish terrier, and their heads and jaws were long and powerful, almost out of proportion to the size of their bodies. They had drop ears, but like most long, heavily-bodied dogs, were inclined to be crooked on their fore legs. I have not of late seen any strain of terrier which better deserves perpetuating than this of Mr. Cowley's. They are very game, are kept for their legitimate work of assisting at underground work where badger and fox are concerned, and are adepts at killing rats and other vermin. I need hardly say that they abound in

character, and are not more than 16lb. weight each. The white dogs in Mr. Wardle's drawing are two of Mr. Cowley's noted terriers. I may say he keeps a Stud Book of his own, and mates all his bitches carefully. However, I will, in his own words, give a few particulars of Mr. Cowley's favourably known strain of terrier.

He says, "This strain has practically the same blood in them as several show dogs on the benches. But ever since I kept a terrier I have always gone in for a short-legged one, as I think such are more suited for all the work a terrier ought to be called upon to do, and particularly underground, where long legs are practically useless, and often in the way. Therefore I always breed with this point in view, selecting the shortest legged ones out of each litter to work and breed from if they enter all right; using now and again a 'show dog' as cross out if he is a worker, and has other points I want to get. Those puppies that take after the bitch I keep in preference to those taking after the sire in length of leg. I have also gone to the Sealy Ham strain. The points I try to breed for are especially long, powerful heads, small drop ears, weather-resisting jackets; if a little long in the back none the worse for work underground, where they can turn and twist about better than a very short coupled dog. Nearly

all animals that live much underground are made thus, long in body compared to length of leg, such as moles, weasels, stoats, polecats, badgers, &c.

"I try to breed the terriers as straight in the legs as I can, but like most short-legged breeds, *vide* Scottish terriers, Dandie Dinmonts, and some spaniels, it is hard to get them perfectly straight—the shorter the leg the more difficult it becomes to get them perfectly straight. I would not draft an otherwise good dog because he turns his toes out. As for weight, I like 16lb. for dogs and 14½lb. for bitches. At this weight they can possess bone enough and have their ribs well sprung, and need not have such exaggerated narrow fronts, which a big dog must possess if he is to get into an ordinary-sized earth—suffering consequently, I think, from insufficient room for play of lungs and heart. For all work that a terrier is called upon to do, I think a 16lb. dog is the best.

"I do not think a terrier's place is with a crack pack of foxhounds in a grass country after cubbing time."

Mr. Cowley further says, that some of the terriers are almost too game underground, as when they are so they are liable to get terribly punished by the badgers. There are usually about four to six couples of full-grown terriers in the kennels at Callipers,

where great pains have been taken to individualise the game and interesting little dogs during the past twenty years. He first commenced his strain with a little short-legged terrier purchased from Patrick, stud groom to the old Surrey Foxhounds, and a very game wire-haired bitch, showing a little bulldog blood in her face. She was bred to a son of old champion Tyrant, a small dog and very game, as most of this grand old dog's stock were. Mr. Cowley proceeds, "but perhaps a bitch called Sting, bred in Cornwall, by a fox terrier out of a low-legged, yellow, wire-haired bitch, much of the shape and form of the modern Scottish terrier, did more than any other dog I ever owned to get me the stamp that I particularly fancy. Through her have come all my best, including Viper, the best of all [the white dog to the left in the group of terriers at the commencement of this chapter]; Sting was his gr. gr. gr. gr. dam."

There is a strain of terrier much talked about of late known as the Sealy Ham, so called from the seat near Haverfordwest of the Edwardes', whose family it is said, have had the strain for well on to a hundred years. This is another short-legged, long-bodied terrier, with certain characteristics of the fox terrier. He has a hard, wiry, weather-resisting coat; is mostly white, with black or brown, or brown

and black marks, occasionally pure white, and certainly not more than 18lb. or so in weight. He has been described as a short-legged, longish-backed dog, strong and muscular, of unflinching courage, hard biters (too much so in some instances), and of unflinching courage." The black and tan marked dog in the centre of the group heading this chapter is a Sealy Ham terrier.

Another writer says the Sealy Ham terrier, whose fame has spread far beyond the boundaries of Pembrokeshire, is mostly used for otter hunting. It is a distinct type of terrier, which by judicious breeding the Edwardes family succeeded after many years careful mating in producing, with long, wiry bodies and short legs. This terrier resembles in certain features the animal whose destruction it was bred to accomplish, namely, the otter. The late Capt. Edwardes was extremely proud of the working capabilities of his dogs, and never tired of relating encounters which his dogs frequently experienced with badgers, otters, foxes, polecats, &c. Many is the time that the foxhounds have had to enlist the services of the Sealy Ham terriers in bolting a fox which had gone to earth. It is said of the late Capt. Edwardes, that on one occasion, when presiding at a political meeting at Fishguard, he was accompanied on to the platform by two of

these terriers. This same Capt. Edwardes set a high value on the pedigree of his family's terriers, and at one of the Haverfordwest dog shows three years or so ago the following entry from him appeared in the catalogue, there being a class especially provided for "working" terriers: "Capt. O. T. Edwardes' Tip, 3 years, pedigree known for a hundred years, warranted to go to ground to fox, badger, and otter; £5."

Some admirers of these Sealy Ham terriers claim that they can hunt and kill an otter in a manner similar to that in which otter hounds perform their work. Unfortunately, I am an unbeliever in any terrier in such a capacity, for only the old-fashioned looking otter hound, with his immense jaws, slow but sure on his drag, powerful in water as on land, can hunt the otter as it ought to be done, though the well trained foxhound comes in well as a second edition; terriers should only be used as accessories to the sport. As to the capabilities of terriers to kill an otter, I may say that something like twenty-five years ago a 21lb. otter was caught in a trap, and, being comparatively uninjured, was next day let loose in a large pool of water, where it was free to fight, but could not well escape, though an island in the centre of the pond afforded a resting place, and it could come out on to the bank

also. All the afternoon, for four hours or more, was the poor creature attacked and worried by over two dozen terriers of all degrees and sizes, many of them with a good dash of bulldog blood in them, and 30lb. weight each, or more. In the end the gamest dogs were placed *hors de combat*, and the otter was recaptured, evidently no worse for the punishment he must have received. Being present at this, and also having repeatedly seen a pack of hounds in a meadow worrying an otter for five minutes, the latter all the time working towards the stream, and eventually escaping, are, I think, sufficient reasons for doubting the powers of a dozen, or even two or three dozen, Sealy Ham or any other terriers—Irish, Dandies, and Scotch thrown in—to kill an otter by their own powers, and without the unfair assistance of poles and sticks, nets and big stones.

Writing on the above strain of terriers reminds me of a peculiar episode Captain Medwyn mentions in his "Angler in Wales" (1834), an amusing book and interesting, especially as the gallant captain and his friends were well acquainted with Byron and Shelley during the time they resided in Greece and Italy. The heroes are Vixen and Viper, called Scotch terriers, but almost all terriers were Scotch in those days; perhaps they might have been Sealy

Hams, or at any rate they were doubtless of Welsh extraction. A half-pay naval captain had killed an otter with them the day before Captain Medwyn met and recognised him as an old acquaintance. They set out to hunt the Tivy, and the particulars thereof I shall give in the author's own words.

"Each of us was armed with a harpoon. The shafts were nearly eight feet long, and had been attached by a carpenter over night to spear-heads forming part and parcel of my naval friend's implements of warfare. . . . Our eagerness for the sport was whetted by stories on stories which he graphically told, of several of the feats performed by Vixen and Viper, and their perilous 'scapes from the jaws of sundry of these amphibious savages. . . . We came at last to an unfrequented, untracked region, a likely haunt. One side was denuded of wood, and on the other a steep bank ran shelving down to the river's edge, clothed with underwood, so closely intertwined as hardly to admit of the dogs penetrating it.

"It was just such a spot as otters would choose for their kennels, and R—— (who was master of the terriers) soon descried a spraint which appeared fresh. He immediately hied on the dogs. Their rough wiry skins seemed impenetrable to the thorns

and brambles, and they began to beat actively among the briar-work.

"It was soon surmised that they were on the scent of game, and R——, who was acquainted with their habits, said, 'They are on another! Look out! They are not far from him! Push him out, Vixen! At him, Viper!'

"He had hardly spoken when a rustling was heard, the leaves trembled and shook, and a dog otter of prodigious size rushed from his couch among the roots of the alders, and took to the water, the two terriers close behind. . . .

"'There cannot be a finer spot,' said R——, 'for a successful chase. Once drive him on the opposite side, and he will find it difficult to hide himself, and must be ours. . . . Well done, Vixen!' But the dogs required no encouragement, and as the otter dived they dived also; and such a monster was he in size that when he rose to take breath he could hardly at first be distinguished from the terriers.

"R—— had waded the river, and the dourghie was for some time lost, the dogs swimming round and round, anxiously looking about for his reappearance. He did not remain many minutes invisible, the fresh-water seal soon showing himself again, This time he was not above fifteen yards from

where R—— was posted, and he was afraid of throwing his harpoon for fear of spearing Vixen. so close did he rise to her.

"He now mounted the bank, and crossed the meadow, where he was soon hidden from view by the high grass . . . Tally ho! he has again taken to the water, and concealed himself in one of his old holts, or burrows, under the bank.

"It was some time before we could persuade him, by shaking the ground, to stir from his well known retreat. But he again bolted, and just as he was about to land on our side was prevented from so doing by seeing us. I threw my harpoon and missed him. He again dived, and we thought we had lost him, but he at last came up, and was so much exhausted from being hard pushed and remaining so long under water, that he was forced to make for the same shore to take breath, and having reached a bush that projected over the stream, and screened him from our sight, prepared to stand at bay. He had posted himself with his back to some old rat holes, and, his flanks protected by two stumps of trees, he presented his front to his enemies, only one of whom could come at him at a time. He showed good generalship, and had all the advantage of position.

"Vixen, swimming across to the place, soon

pinned the otter by the neck, a favourite point of attack of hers, as I afterwards heard from her master; but the powerful animal shook her off, and seized her in turn in his terrific jaws. Vixen, extricating herself from his grip, returned with fresh courage to the conflict; but, owing to the projection of the bank and the thick bush overhanging the water, R—— could not come to the assistance of his little favourite, and stood, not without some misgivings as to the result, within a few paces of the combatants. The battle was long doubtful, but at length the otter seized Vixen by the throat, and made his fangs meet in her jugular vein. The water was dyed with blood. The bitch gave a short, low howl of agony, and in a few minutes we saw her extended on her back as if dying, and borne down with the current.

"R——, forgetting the otter in his anxiety for his little pet, rushed into the water up to his middle, and succeeded in reaching and bearing her out, when he laid her on the grass and endeavoured to staunch the blood with his handerchief."

The otter ultimately escaped, the wounded terrier was taken to the inn, and made as comfortable as possible. "Viper lay down by Vixen, and by low whines told the excess of his grief, and endeavoured to lick the mortal wound. He could not be induced

to take any food or to quit her side." As expected, poor Vixen was found dead in the morning.

The day following Viper was missing, and after several hours' search it was thought he had been stolen. The otter hunting expedition thus being spoiled, R—— returned to Builth, and Captain Medwyn, with his angling friends, sought the banks of the Tivy, the waters of which were now swollen by over-night rains. The narrative proceeds: "We came at length to the spot which had been the scene of the otter hunt so fatal to the brave little Vixen. Curiosity led me to look if any fresh marks of the dourgie were visible, or if he had forsaken his kennel. To my surprise I perceived some drops of blood; these we followed; they became more numerous, and led to—what do you suppose, reader? Yes; rolled up together, and stiff and cold, were discovered, in the embrace of death, the otter and Viper. From the appearance of the ground the battle had been a desperate one, the turf was reddened with their gore. . . . It was a memorable incident, a proof of sagacity—an instance of memory, thought, and reasoning combined in one of the canine species, which proves their intellectual superiority to all other animals."

The terrier was buried, the otter taken away as a trophy; it was found to weigh 30lb., and was the

largest the Tivy ever produced. So much for the terriers that Captain Medwyn saw when he was in Wales.

One of the most useful strains of terrier which still survives, and has done so without the bolstering up of any specialist clubs or dog shows, but lives and excels on its own merits alone, is a rough and ready sort of dog kept in Northumberland and on the Borders. This dog is neither a Dandie Dinmont nor a Bedlington terrier, and I am inclined to agree with what those who keep it say, that it is an older breed than either. Mr. Jacob Robson, of Byrness, near Otterburn, forwarded me a photograph of a team of these terriers, and Mr. Wardle has successfully copied the group, so those who are interested in the matter will be well able to see what these terriers are like. Lately the name "Border Terrier" has been given to them, an apt enough nomenclature, but whether they require any particular designation now after doing their work so well for a hundred years, and perhaps more, is an open question.

These terriers are exact counterparts of such as we had in Westmoreland twenty, thirty, and more years ago; they are like such as the Cockertons had, and similar to those the gunpowder makers owned at Elterwater. The yellow dogs are of the same stamp as the little bitch Worry, already alluded to,

though they appear to be a trifle heavier and with more coat; the black and tans, or pepper, on the right and left resemble the good terriers that won on the bench and were bred from Worry and Crab. It is remarkable how most of these Border terriers have kept their good looks whilst they have been bred only for work—at least some of them have, and I do not care a jot whether a terrier has a white chest or not so long as he does his duty well. Indeed, a good dog cannot be a bad colour, and I am not certain whether one or two cherry or Dudley nosed terriers I have known have not been amongst the gamest of which I have had experience, and it does not require a man to have a particular eye for beauty to find out how ugly a red nosed dog looks.

I take it that these Border terriers have been running up and down Northumberland and other of the more northern counties from time immemorial almost. Of later years they have been taken in hand by some of the "hunting men" on the Borders, as more useful for their purpose than any of what may be called, without prejudice, fancy or fashionable varieties.

Mr. Jacob Robson, who has been connected with the Border Foxhounds all his life, and whose family, I need scarcely say, is one of the very oldest in the county, says:

"The strain of terriers that has been bred by my family, and in Northumberland and the Border, for so long, is now called the Border terrier, from the fact that they are principally used and bred in the country hunted by the Border Foxhounds. This nomenclature is, however, of recent date, as they used formerly to have no particular name, but were well known for their hardness and gameness. Reedwater, North Tyne, Coquet, Liddesdale, and the Scottish borders are the districts where they have been principally bred. My father, when he lived at Kielder, had some rare representatives of the breed, and Mr. Hedley, Bewshaugh, and Mr. Sisterson, Yarrow Moor, near Felstone, have also bred excellent terriers of this strain. My father and the late Mr. Dodd, of Catcleugh, preferred this breed of terriers to all others for bolting foxes, their keenness of nose and gameness making them very suitable for this purpose.

"They vary in weight, from 15lb. to 18lb. is the best size, as when bigger they cannot follow their fox underground so well, and a little terrier which is thoroughly game is always best. Flint, a mustard dog we had here nearly twenty years ago, was small, but the best bolter of foxes I ever saw. He was slow in entering to fox, but when he did begin was so thoroughly game and keen of nose that he very

rarely failed to bolt his fox, in fact I have seen six or seven terriers, considered good ones at their work, tried at a hole without going to their game, but as soon as Flint was put in he challenged his fox, and without what is locally termed as 'manning' (encouragement by word of mouth). Flint was a very wise dog, and if he passed a hole you might feel quite certain there was not a fox there. I have known him on several occasions to be in a hole for three days at a time with a fox, and taken out none the worse for the prolonged sojourn underground.

"The favourite colour is red or mustard, although there are plenty of the variety pepper coloured, and others black and tan. Their coat or hair should be hard and wiry and close, so as to enable them to withstand cold and wet. They have generally been bred for use and not for looks, but I have seen some very bonny terriers of this same strain. They should stand straight on their legs, with a short back, and not made like a Dandie Dinmont, long-backed and crooked; their ears ought to drop like those of a fox terrier, but this is not a *sine quâ non*. A strong jaw is a great point, but not nearly so long in the nose as the usual strains of Dandies and Scottish terriers. They may be either red or black nosed; in fact, the former colour is often preferred,

as there is a belief that the red-nosed dogs are keener scented than those with black noses.

"Some of the best of the breed I have known were Nailer and Tanner, belonging to the late Mr. Dodd, of Catcleugh; Flint, Bess, Rap, Dick, and Pep of Byrness; Rock, a son of Flint's, belonging to Mr. Hedley, Burnfoot; Tanner, Mr. R. Oliver's Spithopehaugh; Bob, Mr. Elliott's, of Hindhope; and Ben, belonging to Mr. Robson, of Newton. As I have said, a number of grand terriers of the strain have been bred by the Sistersons, of Yarrow Moor in North Tyne, and in Lidderdale by the Scotts, Ballantynes, and others. I have also been told that the terriers owned by Ned Dunn, of Whitelee, Reedwater, were more of the type of these Border terriers than of the Dandie Dinmont, and I rather think that the Dandies of fifty or more years ago resembled the Border terrier in many respects, more so, at any rate, than they do now."

To further prove, if further proof were required, that the Border terrier, although new in name, is not a modern creation, it may be stated that there is, in the Robson family, a picture of a once well-known character in Tynedale, Yeddie Jackson, who was known as the "hunter king" in North Tyne and throughout Lidderdale and the adjoining country. The painting, which was executed about 1820 or a

few years later, includes a foxhound and a terrier, the latter just the same kind as the strain of which I now write. As Mr. Jacob Robson says, the colours are mostly red, wheaten, or what I should call a yellow, in varying shades; others are pepper and salt, more or less light or dark, the latter almost approaching black; white is usually found on the chest, a white foot or two occasionally, less frequently they have a white streak up the face; black and tan is not often found, and entirely black and white and tan markings, as on a modern fox terrier, are never found in the pure strain, and it has been kept entirely pure now for fifty years or more, whatever might have been the case earlier.

Some of the terriers follow hounds regularly, and are continually brought into use, not only amongst the rocks and in rough ground of that kind, but in equally or in more dangerous places—wet drains or moss holes, or "waterfalls," as they are called in Northumberland. A dog that goes in here may have to swim underground and find his fox, which is perhaps lying up in a side drain or earth quite dry. There are numerous crossings and cuttings in these peat moss drains, which are more or less, as the case may be, natural or artificial. It is by no means unusual for terriers to be lost therein, and even when rescued to have afterwards died from the

undue exertion, the lack of air, and the general unhealthiness of being some hours underground in a peat bog. And this though the Border terrier has an excellent constitution. If he had not he would never have survived amongst the hardy northern sportsmen, who consider him the best of all the terriers so far as work is concerned. He can go where a Dandie Dinmont cannot follow him, or a Scottish terrier either, and, quite as game as the Bedlington, he is not nearly so quarrelsome.

In the chapter on fox terriers allusion was made to a strain once owned by the late Mr. Donville Poole at Maybury Hall, Shropshire, and which had more than a local notoriety for gameness. It had been said of them that they had attacked and worried a postman. However, these dogs were not fox terriers as we know the variety now; what they were, and how game they were, the following contribution from the late Mr. S. W. Smith—so great an authority on terriers in his day—will tell. The article first appeared in one of the weekly papers devoted to dogs and poultry, but before his death Mr. Smith kindly gave me permission to use it as I like. He wrote:

"The Squire, as he was called, seldom left his seat, but spent his money in the town. He kept,

I should say, from fifty to one hundred terriers, chiefly smooths, with short, dense, and hard coats. I do not recollect one of his over 16lb. or many much under 14lb., but occasionally there were some under the latter weight. All were dead game, or if they did not prove themselves such they were not alive long after having had their trial. I never saw a terrier amongst his lot with black or black and tan markings, and it was not until many years after that the black and tan marked ones began to crop up; all the smooth-coated were all white with few exceptions, which were marked with a brickdust kind of tan patch on back, setting on of stern, or head and ears. The colour was similar to that which is now called the Belvoir tan; they were perfectly compact and well-made little animals, always on the *qui vive*, and full of fire and go; the ears of some were carried erect, like a fox's, but the others are small (all thin in texture), nicely shaped, and as well carried as they are now, or rather should be, *i.e.*, dropping from the spring of the ear close to the skull, the corner or point coming near to the eye, and not set on wide, standing out from the head. The head was much smaller compared with the terriers of the present day, more rounded in skull and shorter in muzzle, the eye was more rounded and prominent, with a flesh or red coloured cere round it, evidently

showing not a very remote cross with the bull or bull terrier.

"The wire-hairs were a little larger, as a rule, in size, with coats of a fair length, always of a strong pig's bristle, pin-wire kind of texture, while the colour of all I ever saw was alike or nearly so, being white with patches of a blackish-blue grizzly mixture like Mr. Shirley's celebrated Tip and Mr. D. H. Owen's Saracen. Not unfrequently red or plum-coloured noses appeared amongst the smooth-haired, but to the best of my recollection I never remember seeing one amongst the wire-haired ones. Undershot ones were always discarded.

"The greater number of the Squire's dogs were sent out to be reared on walks amongst the tradesmen he dealt with and farmers, cottagers, and his keepers, &c.; my father always keeping two for him—one a smooth, the other a wire-haired one. I remember we had a brace for a length of time, one named Tyke, the other Trimmer; these were with us, excepting when they were invited to the Hall for a few days to perform before an audience of visitors and neighbours, they being of a sporting turn of mind, and never so happy as when among the tykes at work. I seldom reared a bad one, *i.e.*, a coward that would not take his gruel freely, because I used always to keep them well up in

their training whenever an opportunity occurred, and when I could get some game for sport, had an occasional private rehearsal.

"Trials of the Marbury young tykes were held periodically. On these occasions the youngsters out at walk were collected together for the fray, and woe be to the tykes when the day of trial came if they did not come up to the Squire's standard! It did not matter how smart or good-looking they were, unless they answered the Squire's motto, which, was, 'They must be stout as steel, good as gold, and hot as fire,' and if they were not all this on their day of trial, death was their doom very shortly. When sufficient game was got together to give the tykes a trial, a day was fixed, and on most of these occasions no one except the squire and his keepers were allowed to witness it, except a reverend divine occasionally, and old Tom Rogers (there were two Toms—old Tom and young Tom), who was generally there at the trials. Sometimes, however, the Squire would invite a few friends, farmers who kept terriers for him, to witness the sport, and at such times as these there was always a grand field day.

"Old Tom Rogers was a master sweep, and such in those days earned as much or more money than most men in trade at that period. Sweeping chimneys with machines was not in vogue then, but

small boys, who were dressed in calico knicker-bockers down to their knees (no shoes or stockings as a rule), and a calico blouse and cap that could be drawn over the face like a culprit's, went up the chimneys, the little imps, with hand-brush in hand, climbing, brushing, and scraping as they went up, until they came out at the top and shouted, 'Sweep, all alive, oh!' Old Tom was very kind to these boys, providing them with comfortable living and sleeping apartments. He never did any work himself, young Tom superintending the business. Old Tom, with his round, red (not black), ruddy face, drove about, dressed in breeches and top-boots, with a heavy chain and seals hanging from his fob pocket, bright-coloured waistcoat, bottle-green swallow-tailed coat with gilt buttons, tall beaver hat made of rabbit skins; high white shirt collar, with neckhandkerchief twice round neck, and tied in two bows in front. You will pardon this departure; it will help to let you see how the Squire got together the great quantity of game he required from time to time for his trials. Old Tom was the Squire's *factotum*, and foremost with him in all his favourite sports. He did most of the business at gentlemen's residences for miles round, so that this brought him in contact with keepers, trappers of all kinds of vermin, farmers, and others, from whom he got his

different kinds of game, viz., foxes, badgers, wild and other cats, fitchets, stoats, weasels, &c., &c.; and at Marbury Hall there were places where these animals were kept and well fed and attended to until they were wanted.

"Early on the morning of the trials out comes the Squire with his friends and retinue, and the sport begins, the vermin being placed at the far end of the receptacles prepared for them, such as troughs made of wood, with curves, &c., in them, drainpipes of different sizes, all laid underground, tubs, boxes, and a heap of faggots, &c. When all was ready the Squire would give the signal, and an old tried veteran would be let go, a tribe of youngsters being held round and about the entrance, to show the youngsters 'how it should be done.' Up the old tyke would go, and come back with his game most likely, and you would not hear a sound. After this the young ones were tried, either singly or sometimes a brace, the keepers encouraging them, shouting, 'Run in, Bunser!' Buster, Varmint, Tinker, Tancred, &c., &c.; this, with the sharp ring of the bark of the tykes waiting for their turn to come, the yelping, &c., of those who had just tasted blood and were getting punished, together with the bottle and glass circulating freely, made one's blood all a-fire. Some of the dogs came

back again quickly with their tails between their legs, others came or had to be got out hanging like grim death to the varmint, both oftener than not having had enough, not unfrequently one or two dead as a door nail. Those that had come out rudder down were never seen any more, whilst the others could not be bought. Still, the Squire gave many away to friends.

"The Squire used to drive in a four-wheel dog-cart about the town of Whitchurch, sitting himself in front with coachman behind, with from three to eight or nine of his favourites running about; and woe be to any cat if they saw it, or a big dog! Immediately they got sight of one or the other, off they dashed in full cry and chase, and if they caught their object it would be hard lines with it before the little varmints could be got off by the coachman and other bystanders. The Squire all this time (having pulled up) would be sitting as erect as a marble statue, turning neither to the right or the left, but anyone in near proximity to him would observe a very broad smile on his face. I was once an eye-witness to one of these 'bits of fun,' as I call it. A miller's waggon was standing opposite a flour and corndealer's shop, and with the waggoner was a large foxhound. The squire came driving up the street, with about a half-dozen of his varmints following,

when they caught sight of Mr. Foxhound, when full cry and in at him they dashed; he turned tail and ran into the shop, jumping right into a bin nearly full of flour, that would hold about two sacks, the varmints jumping in after him, when such a dust and scuffle ensued it is impossible to imagine. No smoke was ever so dense, and when all was quiet (which was not soon), and the dogs got out into the street, such a lot of sorry-looking rascals I never saw. These Marbury Hall terriers are now extinct."

There are, perhaps, some other strains of terriers with reputations, whose names have not reached me, and which might be considered worth notice here, but, so far as I can make out, there are none besides those already alluded to, producing progeny so far true to type as to entitle them to a position as a variety of their own.

I may have written and quoted too freely about these working terriers whose names do not appear in the Stud books; my excuse for so doing is the admiration I bear for them and because I wish to do my best towards perpetuating such strains as are most useful for the duties terriers were originally brought into the world to perform.

THE END.

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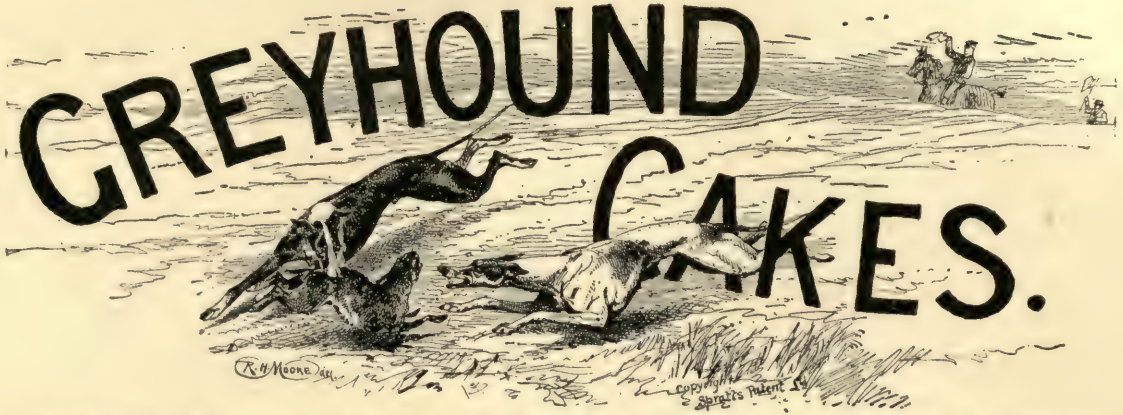

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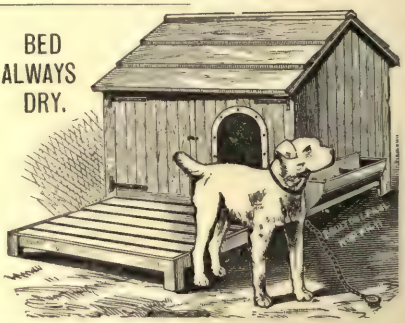

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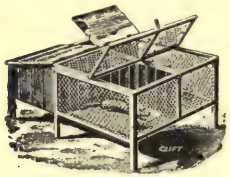

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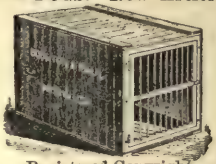

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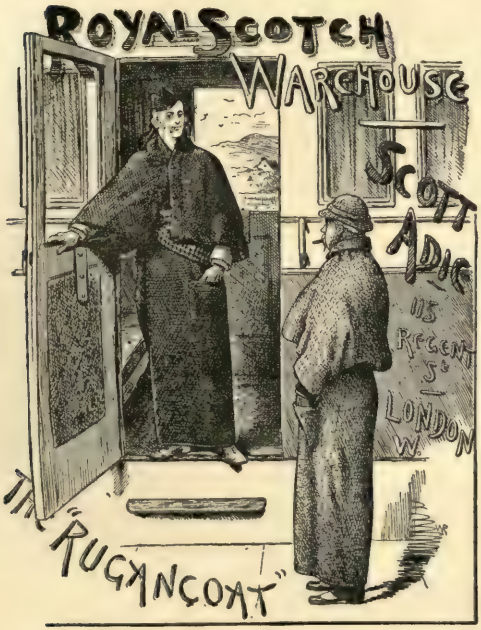

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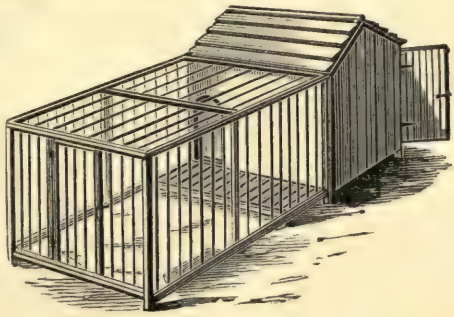

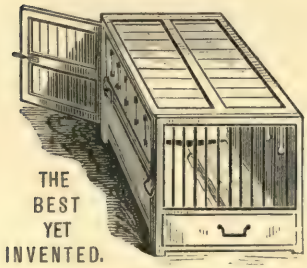

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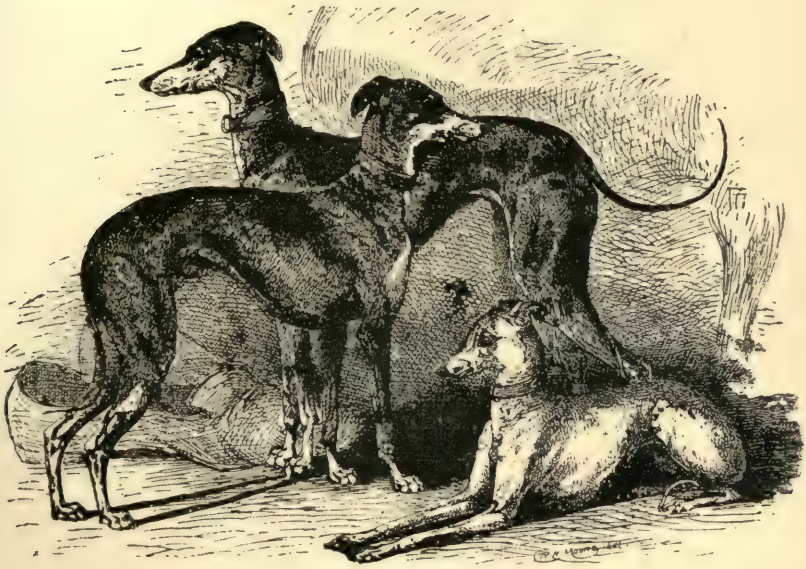

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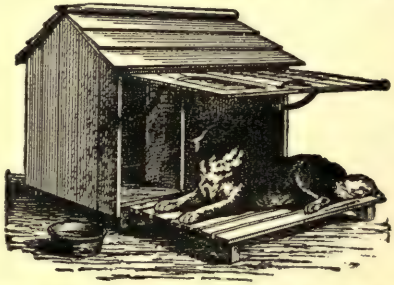

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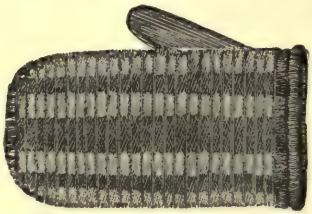
DINNEFORD'S HOUND  GLOVE.

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